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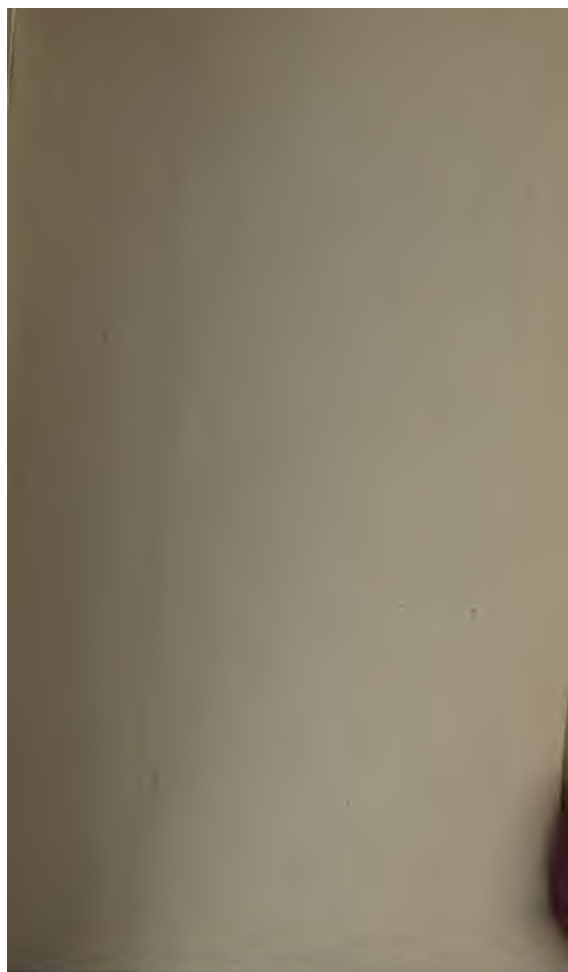
*Robert Senex?*

NEW YORK.

May 1900

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE MOST CELEBRATED  
VOYAGES,  
TRAVELS, AND DISCOVERIES,  
FROM THE  
TIME OF COLUMBUS  
TO THE  
PRESENT PERIOD.

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*"Non apia inde tulit collectas sedula flores."* Ovid!

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By WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

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VOL. XIII.

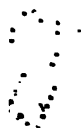
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L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR E. NEWBERRY,  
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

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1797.





TRAVELS OF  
*RICHARD POCOKE,*  
L. L. D. F. R. S.,  
THROUGH EGYPT.

INTERSPERSED WITH REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS;

BY CAPTAIN NORDEN.

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R. RICHARD POCOKE, distantly related to that eminent orientalist, Dr. Edward Poxe, was born in Southampton, in 1704. He received his scholastic learning at his native place, under the tuition of his father, and his legal at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; where he took the degree of Doctor of Laws, and was then precentor of Lismore, in 1733. Four years after, he commenced his travels, and returned in 1742. In 1756 he was promoted to the bishopric of Ossory, and afterwards translated thence to Meath, in which situation he died in 1765, of an apoplectic stroke, while in the course of his visitation of his diocese.

His travels have gained him distinguished reputation; and had he pursued them in company with Captain Norden, who was then engaged in the same service.

vol. XIII.

B

similar



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VOL. XIII. B similar

similar pursuits, and who was perfectly skilled in the art of drawing, each would have reflected on the other, and made their joint labours a admiration of all posterity: but they were apprised of each other's intentions, though in the same country at the same time; and their rivalry or blame can be imputed to either gentleman, some of whose remarks we copy to enrich Dr. Pococke's account, was a young man in the Danish navy, and was sent into Egypt by the express order of his sovereign, to take drawings, on the spot, of the most remarkable antiquities of Egypt. Though perhaps inferior in general learning, particularly in languages, to Dr. Pococke, he was universally esteemed as a gentleman and a scholar, and was admitted to several learned societies, as a compliment to his ingenious labours; but he did not live long enough to enjoy those honours, having died of a fever soon after his return.

We embarked at Leghorn, says Dr. Pococke, on the 7th of September 1737, and after a short passage from the time we lost sight of Sicily, arrived at Alexandria in Egypt.

This country, for many ages, was governed by its own kings, till it was conquered by the Persians, under Cambyfes. At length, Alexander, by the conquest of Persia, became master of Egypt also, who made Ptolemy, his general, king; under whose descendants it remained, till it became a Roman province.

On the division of that empire, Egypt was governed by the emperors of the east; but soon after the establishment of the Mahometan religion, it was wrested from them by the Saracens, and was governed by different families, till, in the

the Mamaluke government took place, in which constitution, a slave was always advanced to the throne, in prejudice to the right of natural succession. This singular establishment was suppressed by the Sultan Selim, and from his time, Egypt has remained annexed to the Ottoman Porte.

Alexander, admiring the situation of the ancient Rhacotis, ordered a city to be built there, which was called after his own name. This new city became the capital of the kingdom; and the Arabian historians say that, when it was taken by the Saracens, it was so magnificent and extensive, that it contained four thousand palaces, a many baths, four hundred squares, and forty thousand tributary Jews.

The ports of Alexandria were formed by the Isle of Pharos, which extended across the mouth of the bay, and towards the west end was united to the continent by a causeway and two bridges, ninety paces long. On a rock, at the east end of the island, stood the famous Pharos, or light-house; probably on the spot where one of the two castles is now erected, at the entrance of the new port. Within this entrance, some pillars may be seen in a calm sea, which are probably the remains of that superb structure.

Nothing can be more beautiful than to view, from hence, the mixture of antique and modern monuments, which every where salute the view. Having passed the smallest castle, called the little Pharrillon, a row of great towers appears, united by a ruinous wall. On advancing, New Alexandria displays its minarets, and Pompey's column presents its magnificent shaft.

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... the city been ...  
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1



ns, for receiving the water of the Nile, by canal of Canopus, as they do to the present c. This canal approaches the walls near pey's pillar, and has a passage under them. ory informs us, that it was made to facilitate conveyance of goods from Cairo to Alexandria without exposing them to the dangers attend the passage of the mouth of the Nile. t answered a far more beneficial purpose, plying the Alexandrians with fresh water, ch the city was destitute.

decay of commerce, and the revolutions ountry has undergone, have occasioned glect of this splendid and useful work; as now scarcely water enough to supply ervoirs of new Alexandria. However, e place where the aqueduct begins, it is th walls, which may be traced the whole f the plain, up to Alexandria. When was in a flourishing condition, it was tterraneous reservoirs, but most of them lled up; though the materials, of which composed, are still in many places un- d entire.

ncipal part of the stones and bricks be- Old Alexandria have been removed to ew; so that only a few houses at the l Bagnio Gates, some mosques, and nts, remain within the ancient walls. ue of the one thousand and one Pil- called, stands near the Gate of Ne- is structure, it is said, was originally St. Mark, being erected near the he evangelist suffered martyrdom. great mosque is that of St. Athana- here was doubtless a church of the

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the study. The next step is to design the study. This involves determining the research design, the sample, and the data collection methods. The third step is to collect the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fourth step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fifth step is to interpret the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The sixth step is to write the report. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The seventh step is to present the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The eighth step is to discuss the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The ninth step is to conclude the study. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The tenth step is to publish the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

a miserable subsistence by feeding their  
ks.

On the shore near the city are cavities in the  
ks, where the inhabitants used to retire for  
sake of coolness, and to enjoy the prospect of  
passing scene. Some jutting rocks furnished  
elighting situation, and the natural perfora-  
is afforded an easy opportunity for the chissel  
onvert them into pleasurable retreats. Entire  
rtments are formed in this manner, and  
ches in the rock supply the place of seats.  
the outside are little harbours sheltered from  
winds.

Opposite the point of the peninsula that forms  
port, is a cavern, commonly called a temple.  
only entrance is by a little opening, through  
ich is a low dark passage, that conducts to a  
ty large square hall. The top of the ceil-  
is smooth; but the bottom and sides are  
gh with sand and the excrements of bats  
other animals, that harbour there. From  
nce you pass into a round cavern, the top of  
ich is cut in an arched form. It has four op-  
ite gates, each adorned with an architrave, a  
nice, and a pediment, surmounted with a cress-  
t.

One of these gates serves for an entrance; the  
ers form each a niche, containing a kind of  
st cut out of the rock, and capable of receiv-  
a dead body. From hence it appears that  
original destination was for a tomb of some  
son of eminence. A gallery, which continues  
ond this pretended temple, seems to shew  
t farther on are other structures of the same  
ure.

independent and numerous people have given it to a few private traders, and to a multitude of wretches, who are the slaves of those on whom they depend.

This place, once so famous for its commerce, is now only a port for embarkation: it is no phoenix sprung from its own ashes, but a reptile crawling out of dust and corruption. Yet, notwithstanding the meanness of the buildings in general, in several houses are a variety of magnificent columns of granite, that once were the ornaments of the ancient city; but now present only a heterogeneous mixture of beauty and deformity.

About four leagues from Alexandria is Arsenkir, the Bikiere of Europeans. This is situated on the west side of a spacious bay. A chain of rocks extends from it to a small island in which are the remains of some subterranean passages, and of a statue, conjectured to have been

ged to a circular temple. Most of them are  
 1, and three feet three inches in diameter.  
 On the 24th of October we set out from Alex-  
 andria, in order to proceed to Rosetta, in compa-  
 ny with the English consul. We were ferried  
 across the outlet of a lake, supposed to have been  
 the lower part of the Canopic branch of the Nile.  
 On the farther side is a kene, where passengers  
 are secure from the attacks of the Arabs, who  
 commonly pass over. The whole country is a sandy  
 tract, where the sand so often shifts, that it  
 would be impossible to distinguish the right track,  
 if not for a number of pillars erected across  
 the plain within sight of each other. At one of  
 these pillars an arch is turned, and an earthen  
 vessel placed under it, which is constantly re-  
 filled with Nile water, for the benefit of tra-  
 vellers.

Rosetta, called Raschid by the Egyptians, is  
 situated on the west side of the branch of the

It is the ancient Bolbitinum, and is  
 reckoned one of the most pleasant places in  
 Egypt. It extends about two miles in length,  
 and consists of two or three long streets. The  
 walls about this town appear as if they had been  
 ancient barriers of the sea. The fine coun-  
 try of the Delta, on the other side of the Nile, and  
 the beautiful islands a little below the town,  
 augment the richness of the landscape. To the  
 south, gardens of citrons, oranges, lemons, va-  
 ried with plantations of palm-trees, fields of  
 corn, and small lakes, delight the eye.

The inhabitants have a manufactory of striped  
 cloth; but the chief business of the town is the  
 transportation of merchandise between this place  
 and Cairo; all European goods being brought  
 thither.

hither from Alexandria by sea, and thence, in boats, to Cairo. On this account consuls and factors are stationed here to the business of each commercial nation.

At Rosetta I saw two of those naks who are treated with so great veneration in Egypt. They are commonly idiots; but people in general are thought to be cured by them. One was a lusty man advanced in years, the other a youth about eighteen. I observed people kiss the hands of the latter, as he was going along the streets; and was informed that women, when they meet them at public places, shew them the same respect as to a certain heathen idol, and receive benefit from it. One of these saints I afterwards saw sitting at the door of a house without the gates of Cairo, and a woman on his side of him; but though numbers were so usual in this sight, that no notice was taken of it.

On the west side of the river, about two miles from Rosetta, is the castle of that town, a square fabric, with round towers at the corners, and is built of brick cased with stone. In the pile I observed several pieces of yellow marble covered with hieroglyphics.

During my stay at Rosetta, I paid a visit to the Greek patriarch of Alexandria, who resided at Cairo; and received all the honours that are usual in the east on such an occasion. A lighted pipe was first presented to my servant, and then a saucer of sweetmeats. After this, coffee and sherbet were served to me, with a handkerchief under my arm, as is the custom of the guests to use.

t taking leave, the hands of the visitors are sprinkled with rosewater, with which the face is washed. They are then perfumed with incense; but this last compliment is a mark of particular regard.

Every thing is performed with the greatest decency and the most profound silence. The slaves or servants stand at the bottom of the room, with their hands joined before them, and watch with most sedulous attention their masters' signs.

On the 4th of November, I embarked with the consul for Cairo, on board a fine galley. These vessels have three masts, and have one very handsome room for the male passengers, and another one for the females. They have lattice windows all round; and sail well against the wind with a brisk wind; but in a calm, or when the wind is contrary, they are dragged by a cable along the shore, with a rope fastened to the shore. When they are obliged to lie by, as they commonly do in the night, the people amuse themselves by telling Arabian tales, or the boatmen entertain their passengers with acting low comedies.

Fishing on the Nile, in this vicinity, is very profitable, from the richness and fertility of the soil on its banks. The villages are prettily adorned with palm-trees, and when the country is overflowed, they all appear like beautiful islands. In December, which is here the middle of spring, Egypt appears in its most lovely dress, and exhibits the utmost vegetable luxuriance.

Being delayed for want of wind, we visited the governor of a little town, who presented us with coffee, and at our departure sent after us a present of fifty eggs. On our arrival at Ouar-  
den,

den, we also waited on the governor, who sent us with a lamb and one hundred and afterwards returned our visit; when he intimated that wine would be an acceptable turn for his civility, which we sent him when grew dark, to prevent giving umbrage to more conscientious musfulmans.

Next day we entered the desert of St. Irius, where are four Copti convents, much sort of by the Copti Christians. At a distance beyond them, are the lakes of N and the Baher Bellomah, or Sea without W

The night previous to the end of our voyage was spent in festivity and mirth. Next morning we were joined by a number of people came to meet the consul, who, mounting a horse, was preceded by six janizaries and to sprinkle the ground, to lay the dust. In manner he entered the city, followed by friends riding on asses; for no Christian, except a consul, is allowed the privilege of a horse towns.

Before I enter on a description of Cairo, I shall finish my account of Delta and its environs, though I did not visit it till afterwards.

Four or five miles from this branch of Nile, stands Damietta, a large, ill-built city, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and janizaries. At the northern extremity is a very fine tower of hewn stone, probably built by the mamalukes. The country, from hence to Cairo, is chiefly possessed by the Arabs, who are under no regular government. The people of Delta have such an aversion to Christians, that they can scarcely escape insult. This rooted prejudice seems to have been transmitted from their



and to originate from the crusades, the town of which, in Egypt, was about Damietta, which was taken by the Christians, and was restored as part of the ransom of a LX. who had fallen into the hands of the Turks.

In this town I was twice or thrice insulted, the black salt round my head, usually worn by the natives, was pulled off, which put a stop to my perambulation of the place. The trade here consists in the exportation of red coffee to Turkey, and the importation of articles of foreign produce as their necessities require.

Proceeding from Damietta, we passed by the city of Mansoura, on the east side of the Nile, which I take to be the Tanis, called Zaan in Scripture. The canal which passes this salt into the lake Menzale. The country on the side of this lake is very beautiful, and is set with villages surrounded with palm-trees.

We stopped at the port of Great Bahalla, and on asses to the city, which is large, and situated between two canals. Here are about five hundred Copti Christians, who have a little money.

I was recommended to a merchant at this place who had made four pilgrimages to Mecca, was a very honest and worthy musliman. He lent me with a servant who spoke the French, to attend me whenever I pleased, and allowed me a very good apartment. In the morning he sent us a handsome collation,

\* This is a kind of Italian.

when I first tasted the butter of Egypt, is very delicious. At night we were served very plentiful supper: but he did not taste himself, though present.

The following day I proceeded to the Basilica. It is situated about a furlong of the canal of Trajan, on one of the small eminences on which Basilis was built, a city rendered illustrious by its dedication to Isis. From the existing ruins it seems to have been about two hundred and one hundred broad; and, to keep out the waters of the Nile, the outside of this structure was of grey granite, the inside red. The capitals bore the hieroglyphs. There appears to have been four rows of columns each, in this sacred edifice nothing more attracted my admiration than the delicacy of the sculpture, which exceeds I had ever seen. The natives, however, are constantly destroying these fine remains of antiquities; and I saw some of the pillars to mill-stones.

From this place we proceeded toward

the Nile, where we soon came to the Or of the sacred writings of the first distinction, and of the sun. A large mouth hole; and at the entrance monuments of a Sphinx, of a basaltic marble.

Opposite to the gate is an obelisk high, and certainly there was the northward. The priests

the most famous in all ancient Egypt for the  
of philosophy and astronomy, and were the  
ho computed time by years of three hun-  
nd sixty-five days. Herodotus visited this  
o be instructed in the learning of the Egyp-  
and Strabo tells us, that in his time the  
nents of Plato and Eudoxus were pointed out  
curious.

ttle to the south lies the village of Matarea,  
ning which the Christians here have a tra-  
that the holy family lay concealed at this  
or some time after they came to Egypt; and  
hat a tree opened its trunk to receive and  
them. The Coptis even pretend to shew  
ry tree still in being. It is of that kind call-  
raoh's fig; and pieces of it are taken away  
s. But the Romans affirm that the iden-  
ee fell down, and was carried away by the  
to their convent at Jerusalem. Both ac-  
are equally improbable.

nd Cairo consists at present of three towns,  
apart from each other; that is of Old Cai-  
ro so called, and the port named Pulac. In  
airo are shewn Joseph's Granaries. They  
ly square courts encompassed by thick brick  
fifteen feet high; and the areas are still  
with corn, which is covered over with mat-

e the grain is deposited which is paid as a  
the grand seignior. It is brought from  
Egypt, and distributed out to the soldiers  
ri of their pay. Notwithstanding the an-  
ppellation, these granaries are evidently not  
than the time of the Saracens.

the north end of Old Cairo is a magnificent  
ig for raising the water of the Nile to the  
C 2 aqueduct.

aqueduct. It is hexagonal, and each side between eighty and ninety feet long, and is high. The water flows into a reservoir and is drawn up by five oxen, which turn by Persian wheels, that empty the stream into the aqueduct.

Both this edifice and the aqueduct are free-stone. The latter is supported by arches of various dimensions, of which I counted two hundred and eighty-nine.

Opposite to this water-house, is the canal which conveys the water to Cairo, which seems the same as was made by Trajan. Near it they annually perform the ceremony of opening the sluice with great rejoicings, when the water has risen to a certain height.

Old Cairo is of no very large extent, but is only about two miles round. It is the port to which boats that come from Upper Egypt, and the beys have houses there, to which they resort at the rising of the Nile. The Copts have many churches and a convent, chiefly in one quarter of the town; and pretend that the Holy Virgin was lodged in a cave, in the church dedicated to her. Some of these churches are decorated with columns in front; and the interior is decorated.

The Catholics have an hospital, and a magnificence, said to have been founded about six hundred years ago, and it now retains. On this spot the Prophet Jeremiah used to prophesy, and they have a manuscript of the Prophecy of Kera, which is deemed so sacred that no one is allowed to touch it. It is deposited

in the wall, before which a curtain is drawn  
lamps kept continually burning.

Among the mosques of Old Cairo, that named  
rah, is the most remarkable. It has near four  
dred columns with their capitals, which seem  
have been collected from ancient buildings.

At half a league to the south of Old Cairo, is  
great mosque of Atter-Eunaby, situated on a  
it of land projecting into the Nile. For this  
que the Mahometans have a great veneration,  
a the tradition that their first Caliph Omar,  
g to the place where it was afterwards  
ded in his honour, left the print of his foot  
piece of marble. This edifice is most extra-  
nary for a gallery of antique columns, arrang-  
with so little taste, that the capitals frequently  
e as pedestals, and vice versa.

From Old Cairo, I made a short excursion to  
beautiful Isle of Roida, which lies opposite to  
This isle is about a mile long, and has a vil-  
of the same name at the north end; and at  
south end is the Mikias, or House, in which  
ie famous pillar for measuring the Nile. This  
ked in a deep basin; the bottom being on a  
l with the bed of the river, and the water  
ng through it. The pillar, which is of the  
nthian order, is placed under a dome, and  
uated in such a manner, that the rise of the  
rs is exactly ascertained.

At a small distance to the north of Old Cairo,  
is Cassaroline, where the dervises have a con-  
, and affect an extraordinary degree of sanc-

Round this are some beautiful gardens,  
ted with citrons, lemons, oranges, and cassia.  
ew Cairo lies about a mile from the river,  
is about *seven miles* in circumference. For-

merly, however, it is said to have been larger, when the commerce of the east passed through it. Part of the ancient walls, and some and some magnificent gates, built by the Mamelukes, still remain. A canal cut from the Nile passes through the city, and when the Nile is in flood, it becomes dry, and may be passed; but the smell of the mud and stagnated water then becomes very offensive.

One of the most singular customs at the opening of this canal. When the Nile begins to swell, a bank of earth is thrown up at one end of the street next the canal; and in the month of August, when the stream has risen to its greatest height, the bathaw, attended by his guards, proceeds on horseback along the canal, and to the end of it, strikes the bank, and immediately retires, while several persons instantly rush down. On his return from this expedition he is followed by great crowds, singing and shouting at each other with cudgels; and as the water flows into the channel, a number of men throw each other into it, or voluntarily immerse themselves in swimming. Fire-works

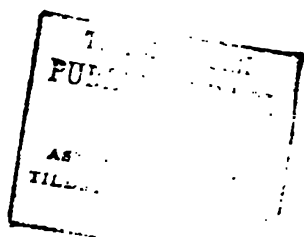
are then set off; and all the time the canal is open, a demonstration of joy is shewn, on account of the fertility produced by the approachi

... summer, when the Nile is at its height, the parts of the town resemble lakes, and are filled with fine boats and barges, filled with people of the first distinction, who spend the summer in the water in company with their families, and with music and fire-works entertainment. All the surrounding houses are decorated, and the windows filled with specia



*Ceremony of opening the Canal at Cairo.  
the overflow of the Nile.*

*Published June 1. 1817 by E. Newbery, corner of St. Paul's.*





When the waters retire, however, this pleasing  
is much altered. Nothing appears at first  
mud. But, in a short time, the green corn  
ngs up, and afterwards the harvest waves  
ere, a few months before, the boats were sail-

The streets are narrow in general, according to  
Turkish plan of building. Even the widest  
old only be considered as a lane in an Eu-  
can city; and the inhabitants frequently  
er them from one side to the other with an  
ing of slight stuff, to defend them from the

he principal streets have gates, which are shut  
night, and guarded by janizaries, so that no  
son, with an ill design, can escape detection.  
eral streets consist only of shops without any  
elling houses; and those of the same trade  
erally fix their residence in the same place.

The dwelling houses, in general, make but an  
ifferent appearance towards the street; but  
ay of them are elegant and commodious with-  
in which all the pride of the occupiers lies. I  
ted some of the best houses at this place, and  
nd that they have a saloon for common use,  
t another for state; and every wife has sepa-  
e apartments for herself, which have no com-  
munication with other parts of the house, except  
common entrance for the servants in attend-  
e, which is kept locked, and the master has the  
e. A machine, similar to those used in nun-  
ies, receives or returns whatever is wanted,  
hout the parties seeing each other.

In the city and its environs are several magni-  
ot mosques; but that of Sultan Hassan,  
foot of the castle hill, exceeds them all.

solidity of the building, and in its grande magnificence, which strike every beholder. The structure is very lofty, and of an oblong figure, crowned with a projecting cornice adorned after the Turkish style with a grotesque carving. The entrance is inlaid with several kinds of marble.

To the north-east of the town is another beautiful mosque, called Kubbe-el-Azab; which is about sixty feet square, with a fine dome raised on a base of sixteen sides, with a window in each. It is wainscoted round with the beautiful marbles, among which are several slabs of red and green porphyry. The four round the pannels are carved and gilt; and above is a sort of frieze, covered with sentences, large gilt characters in the Couphe alphabet. The walls above have also many Arabic inscriptions cut in letters of gold; and the whole cupola is painted and gilt in the most elegant manner. Over the mosque are glass lamps and ornaments.

The Castle of Cairo is seated on a rock of great height, and is said to have been built by Saladin. It is difficult of access; but being commanded by another hill to the east, it is not adapted for defence against cannon. At the west end are

higher ground stands a grand saloon, Joseph's Hall, from which there is a most prospect of the country, the city, and the sea.

The eastern wing of the castle is a jail, in common people say, Joseph was confined; at the centre of the castle is a large square, the south side of which are the bashaw's apartments, and the great divan, where the beys sit to receive a week.

Every body may enter with the consul's dragoman or interpreter, and will meet with kind entertainment in the bashaw's coffee-room. I had

The castle is also a well, much admired on account of its depth; from which the water is raised by several Persian wheels turned by oxen, and runs over each other. This obtains the name of Joseph's Well, not from the patriarch, but the Grand Vizier Joseph, who had the care of the work under Sultan Mahmoud seven hundred years ago.

The extent of this castle is about a mile, and resembles a little town; but great part of it is ruins. To the south lies Carassia, a kind of suburb, the entrance of which are some magnificent tombs, covered with domes, said to be the sepulchres of some of the kings of Egypt; the people attribute them to the caliphs, successors of Mahomet, who conquered this country. However this may be, so great a veneration did they by the Turks, that they obliges the pilgrims, who pass this way, to descend from their horses out of respect.

Ascending the top of the hill which commands the castle, I observed several grottos in its side,

not mention TRAVELS.

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Higher up the Nile, however, the arts are chiefly confined to Cairo and vicinity; and consequently, there is a general want of people at this city.

The pyramids, so celebrated from remote antiquity, are some of the most illustrious monuments of art in the environs of Cairo. It is so much, that such superb piles are nowhere found but in Egypt; for in any other country pyramids are rather puerile and diminutive imitations of those of Egypt, than attempts at appropriate magnificence.

The pyramids are situated on a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which bound the Nile, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Unquestionably they were all intended as places of sepulture; but the architecture, as well externally as internally, is extremely different, whether we regard the situation, materials, or grandeur. Some are entire, some close, and others ruinous. Indeed they have all sustained more or less damage, from the lapse of time, as well as from actual demolition. However, considering the astonishing number of them, it must have passed away since their construction.

It is rather a matter of surprise, that they are so perfect as they are, than that they are so partially injured. They are certainly of the remotest antiquity: the very foundations of their foundations was lost at the time when the first Greek philosophers travelled into Egypt. It is not, indeed, improbable that the construction of pyramids was antecedent to the discovery of arches and columns. It is, in fact, a matter of consideration, that the most durable and

works in architecture have originated ignorance of the arts and sciences. The aqueducts of the ancients, whose remains are the wonder of the present times, were owing to a want of knowledge of the first principles of hydrostatics.

It is a common tradition in Egypt that, formerly, there were giants in that country, who built the pyramids, and the vast palaces and temples, whose remains are scattered about. But this ridiculous opinion is confuted by observing, that had this been the case, the gates and doors of the buildings would have been proportionate to the height of the occupiers; but as they are of ordinary dimensions, we may conclude, they were erected by people of the common size. Indeed, the passages in the pyramids are large enough to admit a man of our own size; and the coffin, in the largest and last pyramid, is an incontestible proof of the falsity of the former opinion, since it determines the size of the king's body, for whom the pyramid was

The principal pyramids are situated about four hours sail up the Nile, near the place where ancient Memphis is supposed to have stood. Our most remarkable fabrics of this kind are situated on the diagonal line, and about four hundred paces from each other. The four faces exactly correspond to the four cardinal points. The most northern are the largest, and their perpendicular height has been calculated at five hundred feet. The bottom of the first is exactly one hundred and ninety-three English feet square, and therefore covers more than eleven acres of

The inclined plane is equal to the base,  
 . . . XIII. D and

and the angles had less than the right angle.

The number of steps have been variously stated: but they are between two hundred seven, and two hundred and twelve. Their heights are from two and a half to six high, and are broad in proportion to their height.

The other two pyramids are much less in size, but they have some peculiarities deserving notice. It appears that the rock at the top of the mountain has been smoothed with chisel, and that this rocky plain is about five feet perpendicular above the level of the Nile, when overflowed by the Nile. Yet in this spot we find a number of shells and petrified bones among the sand which covers the rocks; and in this quarter too, are picked up those little flint stones, which, on account of the singularity of their colours, are more esteemed than agate snuff-boxes and the handles of knives.

The most northern of these pyramids is only one that is open, and with it I shall give my description. The external part is composed of great square stones, cut out of the rock which extends along the Nile, where the quarries are still visible, from which they have been taken. The size of these stones is unequal, but they all the figure of a prism, that they may lie close together. It might be imagined, that each stone would form an even step round the pyramid; but this is not the case; and hence the reason why different travellers disagree about the number of courses. It seems, indeed, that regularity was no farther attended to than was necessary to preserve the pyramidal form, and for the sake of the work.

The external layers have neither mortar nor ramps; but in the body of the pyramid, a kind of cement is used, composed of lime, earth, and clay. The only foundation is the surface of the rock, as may be plainly perceived at the four corners.

The wind has casually and in length of time blown up a ridge of sand, which affords a commodious ascent to the entrance of the pyramid, which is forty-eight feet from the ground. On reaching this entrance, it is usual to discharge a pistol, to frighten away the bats; after which, two Arab guides, whom it is necessary to engage, enter and remove the sand, with which the passage almost stopped up.

This being done, you strip to the shirt, on account of the excessive heat constantly felt in the pyramids, and in this condition proceed, each with a wax candle in his hand. Being arrived at the extremity of the gallery where the passage is forced, you find an opening barely sufficient to crawl through. Having passed this straight, which is about six feet long, you come to a large apartment, where it is common to take some refreshments, that you may have more strength and resolution to penetrate into the second gallery.

Almost all the passages are three feet and a half square, and lined with white marble, highly polished, which, with the acclivity of the way, would render it impassable, were it not for little holes cut for resting the feet in. However, by passing these holes, you proceed without danger, to the end of the second passage, where is a sitting-place, and on the right hand, an opening to a kind of well, without any steps, and which



It is a rectangular box, composed of

stone or masonry, leading in a horizontal direction. The chamber is lower than which is the very first having passed them, you can see a small window which has a light-colored wall visible under the granite, more perfectly so than any other with the smoke of the fire in the chimney.

Having passed the lower chamber, you go to the rising part and ascend the four steps which are in front of which is a little platform and a small chamber climbing again being passed a little way, you soon find yourself where you first stood upright looking up for the first time, you pass the door of the first gallery, which contains a small altar. In the upper chamber the floor is covered with granite. The left side is a wall of the same material, figure of a parallelogram, quite plain. On struck with a key it sounds like a bell.

Near this coffin is a very deep hole, probably, leads to a cavity underneath. chamber, also, are two narrow passages, filled up with the stones which the curiot thrown in, to ascertain their depth. A piston in this room makes a report like thunder. When you leave the pyramid, which is by retracing the same steps, it is necessary every precaution to prevent the ill effect would arise from a sudden transition from a hot to a temperate air. Having passed this, you ascend the top of the pyra

y the prospect of the surrounding country, which is truly delightful. The usual ascent is by the eastern angle; but it is necessary to select the most convenient steps as you advance, for, in the right line, sometimes one is too high, or another is mouldered away.

Having reached the top, you are amused with the names of many people, of different nations, who have visited this pyramid, and are ambitious to transmit the memory of the feat to posterity. The entrance of the chambers also bears many tokens of the universal passion, the love of fame.

The second pyramid appears still more lofty than the first, on account of the elevation of its foundation; but, in fact, there is no real difference in this respect. However, this pyramid is so well closed, that no trace remains of its ever being opened, and its summit is coated in such a manner with polished granite, that the most intrepid would not attempt to scale it.

Near this are the ruins of a temple, the stones of which are of a prodigious size, being, most of them, six feet in breadth and depth, and sixteen or seventeen in length. This structure must have been singularly superb. The length of its front is one hundred and eighty feet, and its breadth one hundred and sixty.

By an imperceptible descent, you arrive at the sphinx, whose enormous bulk attracts the admiration of every spectator. It is cut out of the solid rock, and is said to have been the sepulchre of Amenhotep. The height is twenty-seven feet; the opening of the breast is thirty-three feet wide; and it is about one hundred and thirteen feet long from the forepart of the neck to the tail. The sphinx is sadly mutilated by wanton aggression.

half long, and eleven feet ten inches the height of ten feet, a tier of five inches inwards; and, in the twelve other tiers projected each farther, till they closed atop.

To the west of this is a similar apse at the farther end of both, in the fifth and sixth tiers, is a door in each, leading into small rooms lined with a fine stone.

A mile to the south-east stands the Great Pyramid of the South, as it is called, which is a square at the base. It seems to be inclined at a greater angle from the height of about eighty feet, than it does below. It appears to have been cased; but the casing is so worn, or demolished, that it is difficult to ascend its summit.

On a lower ground, about two miles southward, is another pyramid, consisting of a smaller square, which seems to have

but the cashif politely invited me to his collation of hams, and a kind of pickled cheese.

Our lodgings for the night in a grove of trees; and the cashif shewed me the locality as before; for which I rewarded him with some liquors I carried with me.

Next day we ascended some low hills which abound with the Egyptian papyrus; afterwards crossed a rugged sandy plain, then came to a vale, bounded by low hills composed of large oyster-shells, with much clay. At length we arrived at Tinnis, whence a canal runs into to the lake.

The Arabs, who came out on horseback, amused themselves with the cashif, amused themselves with the display of pikes as they rode along. Coming to the large village of Sennours, we took lodgings with the governor, who prepared a sumptuous supper for the cashif. It consisted of sheep roasted whole, lamb, pilaw, and various other dishes. At the head of the table the cashif, with the principal people, sat.

I retained my seat on the sofa till he rose to his place, and shewed me great civility.

It is customary for every one, when the dinner is finished, to rise, wash his hands, and draught of water: thus there is a cessation, till, at last, the poor come up what is left; for the Arabs never eat till the hands once brought to their table. When a sheep, they dress the whole, and the neighbours come to partake of it, and eat bread, and other humble fare, or higher luxuries. Happy

can enjoy the casual good, without lamenting that it is not permanent!

We were now in the fertile province of Arsinoë, said to be the finest spot in all Egypt, and the only part which naturally produces olives. Pursuing our journey, we passed the ruins of the ancient Arsinoë, and at last arrived at Faiume.

This town is the residence of the cashif or governor of the province, and is about two miles in compass. It is neither well built nor very populous; but is inhabited by several opulent persons and Arab sheiks, who have a chief that possesses great influence.

The inhabitants manufacture mats; and are famous for the distillation of rosewater, which is much used in their cookery, and likewise to sprinkle their guests. They have also some other branches of trade and manufacture.

Here the Franciscans of the Convent of Jerusalem, who go under the name of physicians, have a convent, and the Coptis a church, at some distance from the town.

Many vineyards lie in the environs, particularly to the westward, where the Christians make very good white wine.

I was indulged with an apartment in the governor's house, and his people advised me to send back my horses, promising that I should be well supplied; but I was deceived in this respect. My provisions were daily sent to my room, and occasionally the cashif invited me to his table, when the liquor went plentifully round, with a degree of hilarity I little expected to find among Turks. The fact, however is, in private they lay aside their gravity, and can be as jocular as the Europeans.

cut and  
vest is in this disti  
se to the Nile.  
a letter to the  
e of the chief  
eas, to furnish  
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g, and, proceed  
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About a leg  
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Each saloon has a peristyle of white  
ably jointed. Close to the line  
byrith terminates, is a pyramid  
and forty feet, on which large a  
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This was such an extraordinary  
Dædalus came on purpose to see i  
celebrated labyrinth in Crete, for  
the same model. But little now  
boasted works of art, except heaps  
en pillars, shattered walls, and co  
which are of brown marble.

In traversing the spot where t  
structure once stood, I came to th  
an oblong square building, form  
stone or marble. More eastward



who had taken his passage in it. This per-  
 the prince's principal management of the prince's  
 thought he declined accepting any office un-  
 government.

It was thought proper, that I should as-  
 sume a name familiar to the people among whom  
 to travel, and, accordingly, it was agreed  
 should be called Malim, or Master Joseph.  
 suffered my beard to grow, and put on the  
 of a Copti, with the black gown of cere-  
 and other usual appendages. Besides, I ha-  
 rished myself with the blue vestment, w  
 put on over all, as a convenient disguise,  
 chose to land.

Thus equipped, I set out with my servan  
 a drugoman, on the 6th of December, 173  
 small hired boat, and at night overtook th  
 boat at Turphaier, which stands, in what  
 to be the Isle of Heracleopolis. The grea  
 have a mast about the centre, and another t  
 the prow. Part of the boat is covered wit  
 ting, by means of poles set upright, with  
 tied across at the top, under which awni  
 passengers sit by day, or repose by night.

Next day, proceeding with a gentle g  
 had a view of the pyramids of Saccara and  
 our. We passed many villages, and lay  
 night, as is customary in this navigation ne  
 hah.

The succeeding day, having little wi  
 landed on the eastern shore, at the conven  
 Anthony. There, as in most of the Egypti  
 nasteries, the priests are secular, and liv  
 their wives and children. Several of the  
 employed in carrying stones to repair th  
 vent, and, taking us for officers come to



diers were sent to conduct him to Cairo; but escaping to the mountains with the missionaries, he eluded the pursuit, and returning to his capital, soon after died in peace.

We spent some time in visiting the town and its environs. At a few miles distance, in a narrow valley, between two steep precipices, stands the convent of Dermadoud, a most gloomy retreat, wholly cut out of the rock, except a small brick church.

Beyond this monastery is a steep ascent up the valley, and the nearer end is so obstructed with fragments of stones that have fallen from the mountain, as to be impassable for horses. It appears as if this had been a retreat in times of danger, and that it afterwards became frequented on account of the fine water which trickles from the rocks, the only natural element I saw in Egypt, which was not derived from the Nile.

Leaving this valley, we came to the village of El-Gourney, where the hills are cut out into a sepulchral grotto in several stories, with rooms and niches for the reception of the dead. Several of the apartments are painted, and have an Ibis represented in the cieling, and some grotesque figures on the sides.

We next visited two magnificent convents, on the west of the Nile. On passing through Souadgy, a Copti pressed us to take coffee with him, and to partake of a collation of dates, bread, and turtle. At our departure he generously invited us to return and lodge or dine with him.

Having passed several lakes, formed by the inundation of the Nile, we arrived at length at the convent of Der-Embabshai, surrounded by extensive fofs. The gate to the north is ornamented

ted with Corinthian pilasters, and on the  
ature is a relief of St. George.

monks prepared a collation for us in a  
of the church, the only place they had to  
e us in. Next morning we viewed the  
Convent, where we observed several frag-  
of ancient pillars, and stones of red gra-  
from which I conclude that the city of  
lilipolis stood here; and a tradition still  
is, that a large city extended from one  
t to the other, which are about a mile

both the churches belonging to those reli-  
societies are many vestiges of ancient mag-  
ice; and the convents bear internal evi-  
of being erected at a very early period;  
oly about the time of the empress Helena.

churches of both convents are built after  
ne model, with columns of the Corinthian  
several of which have a cross instead of  
se in the capital.

priests of the Great Convent, as it is call-  
ertained us with coffee, and offered to kill  
a, if we would stay and dine; but we pre-  
returning to Achmim, through clouds of  
aised by a high wind, which intercepted  
ew as much as if we had been travelling  
g.

as my fortune to be at Achmim during the  
l of Christmas, on the eve of which I had  
portunity of seeing the Copti ceremonies in  
man church; for though they are convert-  
ery, they still retain many of their origin-  
e.

soon as the service was ended, I was invit-  
Malim Soliman, to keep my Christmas

with him. We dined in an open hall on a variety of dishes, chiefly consisting of soups, ragoos, pigeons, and fowls, rice, and roasted lamb. I was the only one at table who used a knife and fork; the rest of the family waited; for such is the custom observed throughout the east, the elder and younger branches of the family sitting down with their parents or elders, who are particularly invited.

Soon after I paid a second visit to the Prince, who expressed his surprise that he had not seen me once, and politely desired I would purchase a palace my own, and command what I pleased.

Here I engaged a boat and four rowers to proceed with me up to the cataract, and to return for me.

I contracted with them for about half a crown a day, and certain provisions. I found them very importunate to share the expenses I had; such is the natural avarice of the Egyptians. Having made our bargain, the Coptic priest present said a prayer, according to the custom of the country, and Malim Soliman and his friends accompanied me to the boat, and made me a liberal present of bread and a sheep.

It was the 28th of December when we arrived at Achmim. In a short time we came to the Thebaic Thebes, which made a poor appearance from the south of it, I saw considerable ruins of a large city. Among these ruins were the remains of obelisks, cornices, and fragments of granite. It seems to have been the ancient Thebes, the principal city in the Thebaid.

The Prince of Achmim having received me, and an officer at this place, I was presented with a present of rice and soap, both of which are very scarce.

stable here; and procured letters from him to his friends at Assouan. I afterwards paid my respects to the master of the vessel in which I had come from Cairo, who entertained me with coffee and hot sharab, made with sugar and ginger. People of superior rank use cinnamon, and drink it like tea. We sat round a pan of coals, while three Mahometans sang Arabian songs, passing time with their hands and playing on a tambour.

As the barks usually stop here, this is a place of considerable trade. As I was walking in the bazar, I met with two of their pretended saints, stark naked, who ran through the streets shaking their heads, and bawling with all their might. I likewise observed a courtesan, who was dressed in much finery, and wore a white shift by way of distinction, whereas the other women wear blue. Her impudent air, however, was sufficient to characterize her.

Next day we pursued our voyage, and soon reached Girge, the capital of Said, or Upper Egypt, which is near two miles in compass, and pretty well built. The sangiac, or governor, of Upper Egypt resides here. I visited the Franciscan missionaries, who pass for physicians; but have privately a church and some converts, though they are often exposed to great dangers and insults from the soldiers.

One of the fathers conducted me to the Caiscan, who was his patient, and who is chief governor in the absence of the bey. I shewed this great man the letter I carried from Osman to the Sangiac of Girge, and made him a present of some French prunellas, on which he gave me a recommendation to Assouan near the cataract.

contract. I next waited on the agent, and presented him a similar present. He received it with great civility. Afterwards, being informed that a certain Turk had some superior cutlery at the garrison of Affouan, I paid my respects to him, but met with a rough reception. I inquired why the Franks visited the cutlery, and asked if I had a watch to sell, a pretended hint that he wished me to make a present of one. However, on seeing what was brought, he ordered me a letter, which would protect me as far as the three-mile extent of the Grand Seignior's dominions.

On the 31st I set out from Girge, with an Aleppine of the Roman Grece, and passed by the large island of Doms, from a tree of that name, with which I now, for the first time, saw large earthen ware, about sixty feet long, and broad, which are floated down the Nile by means of long poles.

The wind proving unfavourable, in the month of January, we mounted on asses to shorten the journey; but the president of the convention, on notice of our arrival, sent horses to meet us, and in that style we entered Fustat. Fustat is a poor ill-built town, all round. It is nevertheless the residence of a great sheik, who is governor of a large country. The surrounding country is all the roads being planted with acacias.

Here the Franciscan missionaries, who act as physicians, have a convent; but they are obliged to disguise their religious profession. I presented the sheik's secretary with a few presents, and in return he sent me a

luced me to the sheik, whom I found sitting in the corner of his apartment, by a pan of coals; on my entrance, he rose to receive me. I showed him the letters I had brought him, and made him a present of two boxes of prunellas, some meats, and glass vessels. He then asked me if I was bound? I told him to the Cata-

He replied with a smile, that a boat of us\* had lately gone up, and that the people they wished to discover the way into the country, and then return and conquer it; and he desired to know what I wanted to see. I showed him the ruins of the cities. You have not such ruins in England, observed he; and would they please the people in your country to see every thing? He then added, that he would furnish me with letters and an attendant, and assured me that I might travel securely.

During my stay here, I was entertained at the Coptic convent; and at my departure, the Coptic secretary sent me a large sheep and some bread and sugar canes for my voyage.

About midnight, on the 9th, we arrived at Thebes, which is surrounded with woods. It is now the beginning of the great Turkish Bairam. Having recommendations to two pashas here, I carried them some trifling presents, and they introduced me to the governor, who sent his brother to accompany me to Thebes, where lie the ruins of the ancient Tenopis, the inhabitants of which were worshippers of Anubis and Isis, and erected a temple to each. The great temple, which evidently appears to have been dedicated to Isis, is almost entire. It is two

appears this must have been Mr. Norden and company.

hundred feet long and forty-five broad; at ten flights of steps to the top. The pillars adorned with large capitals of the head of a lion, finely executed. Various hieroglyphics on the different apartments of this splendid temple. The remains of several other temples are seen so near each other, that they appear to have had a connection.

Having surveyed with pleasure these beautiful remains of ancient magnificence I returned to the town. Soon after we pursued our journey with a favourable wind, and passed through a narrow strait that is cut to the city of Coptos, which at present is chiefly remarkable for its manufacture of earthen ware.

We soon arrived at Keft, the ancient Koptos, which is inhabited by Egyptians and Arabs. For the Nile, below the city, running to the Red Sea, this was the first convenient port for carrying the trade to the Red Sea, to which it lies.

In the early ages of Christianity, this city became famous for being the general resort of Christians in times of persecution; and the appellation of Coptis, given by the Mahometans in derision to the followers of Christ.

Coming to the port of Cous, we rode several miles to a miserable town, where Apollonia formerly stood. Few remains of antiquity are here to be seen, except a Greek inscription

Approaching this chief, I delivered my recom-  
mendatory letters with a present, and informing  
him that I wished to visit the ruins of Carnack  
and Luxerein, before I left the country, he or-  
dered my request to be committed to writing,  
and desired me to go and drink coffee with his  
secretary. However, I preferred going on board,  
where I had not been long, before the sheik sent  
an acquaintance, that he was going to encamp  
near Carnack, and advised me to take the pre-  
sented opportunity of surveying the ruins.

I readily fell into this proposal, and on the  
next day proceeded with a guide to Carnack, built  
on the site of the ancient Thebes. On  
beginning to measure the gate of a most magni-  
ficent ruined temple, I was informed that I must  
wait, till I had obtained the permission of the  
sheik, who was now encamped near the  
place. Accordingly I repaired to his tent, when  
he readily gave me leave to make my observa-  
tions without restraint. The sheik himself was  
seldom to notice my proceedings for two or three  
days, and I had numerous other spectators,  
who were engaged in measuring the temple.

Having ordered my boat to lie near the sheik's  
campment, I visited him in the evening, and  
was invited to sup with his secretary; but I ob-  
tained the favour of that gentleman's company  
on board my vessel, where I treated him in the  
manner I could.

While I was engaged in the daily survey of  
the splendid remains of antiquity, I was again  
visited by the sheik and a number of persons on  
camelback, who rode into the temple and con-  
ferred with me. One day the son of the sheik  
of the place, conducted me to a part of the tem-



ple inhabited by women, and giving them to retire, I was allowed to view the monuments.

The illustrious city of Thebes was both sides of the river. Some say it was by Ofris, and others by Busris the sea was first called Diospolis and then Theopolence and power were singularly great

Not all proud Thebes' unrivall'd walls contain  
The world's great empress on th' Egyptian plain  
That spreads her conquests o'er a thousand isles  
And pours her heroes through an hundred gates  
Two hundred horsemen and two hundred cars,  
From each wide portal issuing to the wars.

POPE

Diodorus says, " we have heard that successive kings were ambitious to impregnate the city with presents of gold and silver, and a multitude of colossal statues; there was no city under the sun so crowded with columns of one entire stone. Things indeed have remained to modern times the gold and silver, and all the costly and precious stones, were pillaged by the Persians when Cambyfes set fire to the temples so immense, they report, were the temples of Egypt at this period, that from the rubbish and burning, was taken more than three hundred talents of gold, and of silver three thousand three hundred.

Of the four remarkable temples. that

Glendor and solidity, from its present remains I see little reason to question the accuracy of their descriptions.

Having fully satisfied my curiosity in examining these noble antiquities, the sheik's son offered to conduct me four miles to the east of Carnack, to see the ruins of another remarkable temple. I gladly accepted the proposal, and having first entertained my kind guide with coffee, we set forward, over a country intersected by channels from the Nile, to facilitate the watering of the corn.

About two hundred feet to the north of this temple, we saw a spacious gate adorned with four compartments of hieroglyphics. The temple itself is much ruined, except the front, and even that is not perfect. The grand gate, however, is entire; and near it is a sphynx about four feet long. The ancient city at Thebes probably extended to this place. In our return I viewed the ruins of what appeared to have been a circular temple, which measured one hundred and seventy-five feet in diameter.

Two days after, I went to see that part of Thebes which lay to the west of the river. On arriving on that bank of the river, being recommended to the sheik, he furnished me with horses to go to Biban-el-Meluke, or the Court of Kings, where the kings of Thebes were buried. The vale in which this lies is about one hundred feet wide, and the sides of the hills, which are steep rocks, are cut out into grottos in a very beautiful manner, with long passages or galleries over each other. Both the sides and the ceilings of these apartments are charged with hieroglyphics of birds and beasts, some of them painted, and as fresh

fresh as when they were first erected they must certainly be two thousand years old.

The king's tomb, as it is called, is a stone of red granite, seven feet nine in eleven feet eight inches long, and one broad, the cover being made to shew it is cut the effigy of the prince with glyphical inscription. The room in stands is decorated with different other roglyphics, with the figures of men, hawks.

Having viewed these extraordinary by the help of wax-lights, and being tired, we agreed to sit down in this place and take our refreshments. The descended to stay and partake of my pi compliment seldom paid.

From hence I went to examine the large temple, a little way to the east approaching it we saw the remains of dal gate, and of a very large colossal fi off about the middle. It is twenty-one at the shoulders; the ear is three feet from the top of the head to the bott neck, it measures eleven feet. In the of the temple are two rows of square p surmounted with a statue; but they l their heads. These statues have each gis hand, and a flagellum in the other tributes of Ofiris.

Some of the pillars in this superb e painted with hieroglyphics, in the f enamel on the dial-plates of watches; is difference, that they cannot be de ough and durability, this increased

any thing I ever beheld. It is surprising how the gold, ultra-marine, and other colour have preserved their lustre to the present

In this temple, which still possesses remains of relative beauty, I went to see the statues, I shall call the colossal statues of Memnon. In front the Nile, and seem to represent a man and woman. They are both fifty feet high, from the bases of the pedestal to the top of the

The statue to the north has been broken in at the middle, and has been constructed of several stones; but the other is of one single

They are represented sitting on cubical pedestals about fifteen feet high. The features are worn away. On the pedestal of the imperious statue is a Greek epigram; and on the inside of the legs are several inscriptions in Greek Latin, in honour of Memnon; but the greater part are testimonies of those who have heard his

Indeed, one of those statues has been supposed to be the famous one of Memnon, who sounded the hours, as they pretend, from the rays of the sun striking on it.

By its absence, it seems, the natives had taken offence at my copying the inscriptions; and had expressions of revenge. They appeared to be conscious of my quitting the place; being possessed of a ridiculous idea, that the Europeans were in the power of discovering hidden treasures. They ever, talked of going next day to visit the temple of Medinet Habou; but the sheik, knowing the humour of his countrymen, advised me to

*we proceeded up the river to Luxor, or  
where I saw the ruins of a large and magnificent*

been filled up by the Arabs, in order to  
their cattle.

About three miles to the north-west, we  
another temple, which I conjectured to be  
the temple of Pallas, at Latapolis, where the  
goddess and the fish Latas were adored.  
The exterior are three stories of hieroglyphics  
about three feet high, and one of them  
head of Ibis. This temple appears to have  
since used as a church by the Coptis.

A mile to the south of Esne is the town  
of St. Helena, by whom it is reputed  
been founded; but it is more common  
the Convent of the Martyrs. Here is an  
cemetery, containing many magnificent  
The convent and church, however, are built  
This is the last church in the territories of

On the 20th we came to Etfou, once called  
Apolinopolis. I waited on the sheik, who  
ter from the chief of Fourshout, on which  
which, he put it to his forehead, as a  
respect. Having made him a handsome  
and expressed my desire to see the temple,  
he touched his forehead by way of assent,  
sign that he took me under his protection,  
then accompanied me to the temple of a  
ramidal gate. The last is in excellent  
position, but is converted into a citadel. This  
temple was dedicated to Apollo; but the

k, which, I was privately informed, I might seem for about the value of a crown.

It seems the sheik and his brother had been competitors for the government; and as many of the people espoused the cause of the brother, I was fearful of trusting myself in the sheik's house, and therefore excused myself from accepting an invitation he gave me. Soon after I returned to my boat, the father of the young man who had obliged me to purchase my own book, being informed of his son's disgraceful conduct, compelled him to restore the money; and thus gave an instance of Arab integrity, the more honourable inasmuch as it is rare.

Sailing on, we approached towards Hagar Sil, where the rocks on the western shore exhibited the form of a grand gateway. A little farther, I discovered five regular entrances into the rocks, at equal distances in the rock, surmounted with a cornice. The Nile now became very crooked, from the rocks encroaching on both sides. Formerly a chain was drawn across to denote the pass, and I was shewn the rock to which it had been fastened.

A little beyond this place, the Nile resumed its natural breadth. We passed several sandy banks, where we saw many crocodiles, which appeared to be from fifteen to twenty feet long. On firing at them, they all plunged into the water and disappeared.

We now came to a large island, to the east of which lies the village of Com-Ombo. The principal ruins here are twenty-three well-wrought obelisks, adorned with hieroglyphics.

We now proceeded to the Port of Lasherred, where the cashif of Esne was encamped. I had

letters to him, and offered him a present of a pice and tobacco; but he said there was no occasion for it. He gave me permission to see the antiquities; but the Arab sheiks opposed this. I returned to the boat, and passed the night at Assouan, arrived on the evening of the next day at Assouan, a very ordinary town, with a great number of janizaries, who lord it over the country.

I produced my recommendatory letters, and interchanged presents with the aga, and obligingly sent two janizaries to guard me, and invited me to take up my residence at his house, which kind offer I accepted.

A Turk, belonging to Osman Bey, who happened to be in this country, was present on all occasions; and some other Malagassians paid me all the respect and attention I could expect.

On an eminence above Assouan, the site of the ancient Syene, which lies on the tropic of Cancer. About the ruins is a building which seems to correspond with the description of an observatory given by Strabo, as being erected over the site of making astronomical observations.

About a mile to the south-east lie the quarries. These are not worked, but the stone is hewn out of the sides of the hills. I observed some columns and an obelisk lying in their native beds, and shaped only by the hand of nature.

Opposite to Syene is the island of Philæ, in which stood a city of that name, a mile long, and two furlongs in breadth. In this spot stood a temple, erected by Amenhotep, and a nilometer, to measure the river. I saw the remains of a wall, with a statue before it, eight feet high.

g posture, with a lituus in each hand. On a  
 all is a Greek inscription, much defaced.

Among other ruins is an ancient edifice stand-  
 g, though wholly buried in the earth, which  
 retains the appellation of the Temple of the  
 repent Cnuphis; but it bears a stronger resem-  
 ance to a sepulchral monument than a temple.  
 is inclosed by a kind of cloister, supported by  
 lumns. In the area is a grand apartment, with  
 two large gates, facing the north and south. The  
 walls are covered with hieroglyphics, blackened  
 by the smoke of fires, made there by the shep-  
 erds. In the centre of the apartment, I observ-  
 ed a plain square table uninscribed, and imagined  
 there might be an urn or mummy beneath; but  
 when I wished to ascertain this fact, the super-  
 sitious natives forbade my meddling. A travel-  
 er indeed may think himself happy in being al-  
 lowed to survey these ancient monuments with-  
 out molestation; more he must not attempt.  
 The populace seem to consider the Europeans  
 only as forcerers and cheats.

Leaving Assouan, I rode towards Philæ by an  
 artificial way cut between little hills and rocks  
 of granite, some of which were charged with  
 hieroglyphics. Philæ is an island of no great ex-  
 tent, but high. The city appears to have stood  
 on the east side, and, except the temples, no vest-  
 ige of any other building is to be seen. Diodo-  
 rus, indeed, seems to insinuate, that none but  
 priests were permitted to land here, on account  
 of the reputed sanctity of the ground. Accord-  
 ingly the whole island seems to have been walled  
 round, something in the manner of modern for-  
 tifications.



I observed that species of hawks were depicted among the hieroglyphs, and represented withing their talons. The temple, sacred to Isis of free-stone, on the west side

of the east of this structure, is a square building, which, according to the natives, was a temple of Isis. The capitals have some resemblance to columns, and may be reckoned as beautiful works of ancient architecture.

Proceeding to take a view of the cataract, to the port where the Ethiopians where we found most of the huts are only a few huts constructed of mud. At this place traders enter and receive them by land to Addis Ababa; the maritime articles brought from the coast are conveyed eastward, and the Ethiopian articles westward. Nature here wears her most sublime aspect; nothing is to be seen on the east side nothing is to be seen on the west the hills are either to the south high rocks and cliffs to the north the barrier of rocks is so high that little of the river can be discovered.

I now set out towards the north, as I imagined, the Niagarah through the rocks; but my guide told me this was the cataract. I was surprised, perhaps disappointed.

At this place the bed of the Niagarah granite rocks, which in three separate the stream, making three falls. The first fall appeared to be not more than a few feet high. At the second, a little higher

er winds round a large rock, forming two  
cans, and has a fall of about seven or eight  
et. Farther to the west are other rocks, and  
yond them a third stream. Somewhat lower  
a third fall, which appeared to be the most  
onsiderable of any.

The corn was now in ear, though it was only  
the latter end of January, the colocintida was  
all grown, and the little apple, called Nabok,  
was almost ripe, which in Delta is gathered about  
November. I saw people driving camels laden  
with fenna, and was told that each load was  
worth two hundred medins, or near twelve shil-  
lings and sixpence. The bathaw grants a mono-  
poly of this drug to one person, generally a Jew;  
who is obliged to take all that is brought to Cai-  
ro; and one English merchant only has the pri-  
vilege of purchasing it of him.

I now returned to Assouan, where I met with  
fresh instances of civility and attention, and next  
day, having put my goods on board, I took my  
leave of the aga, when some of his relations at-  
tended me to the boat, where I was visited by  
several: among the rest by a brother of the Caima-  
cam of Girge, a genteel and agreeable man.  
Indeed I was now in a country where the sight  
of a Turk gave the idea of a friend.

The Christian secretary of the Caimacam in-  
trusted me with a letter and a sum of money to  
the amount of three or four pounds, to be deliver-  
ed at Achmim. Small as this sum may appear, it  
was capital here; and the confidence reposed in  
me was the greater, as it was known I was soon  
to leave Egypt, to return no more. The same  
person complimented me with a live sheep, for  
which I made an adequate compensation.

As Dr. Pococke proceeded no farther Nile, before we follow him back to C shall attend Mr. Norden, who advanced Derri. His remarks and discoveries, are not very interesting, and therefore will suffice. The aga of Assouan, and principal persons with whom he was acquainted every argument to dissuade him from ening his voyage, representing to his danger he must encounter in venturing among a barbarous and uncivilized race.

Curiosity, however, getting the better, he was determined to proceed, the aga sent his brother to accompany him, he had also a janizary and some Romish priests in his train, besides servants and a Jew valet.

Being furnished with letters and provisions, he set out from Assouan, a month before Pococke's arrival at that town; and embarked at Morroda, above the cataract. Various magnificent ruins soon attracted his notice; but as the weather was favourable, he was obliged to content himself with a distant view of them.

Near Tessa, which lies on the border of Egypt and Nubia, he saw the remains of several ancient edifices, built of white stones, and the internal columns entire.

In the evening, while they lay by near the village, some of the natives ordered them to land the bark to land, that they might see them and have some of their riches. This was when a musket was fired at the vessel, from the side of the river, which was returned by the discharge of seven muskets, directed towards the place whence the voice came; but without effect. The natives, however,

ir firing, and added abusive language; but being threatened with a landing and extermination, if they did not desist, Mr. Norden and his party were left undisturbed.

Next day Mr. Norden landed at Scherck Abou-  
r, being assured by the pilot, who was a native of the district, that he might do it with perfect security. Here he saw an antique quay along the Nile, formed of stones cut in the form of a prism, and most curiously joined. Near it were a few cottages, built with stones almost covered with hieroglyphics.

Next day they arrived at the most difficult stage in the whole navigation of the Nile. The river is entirely crossed by funk rocks, round which the water is of great depth, and the intermediate spaces form eddies or whirlpools. Notwithstanding all the precautions they could use, the vessel struck upon one of those rocks, and was suspended as on a pivot. Happily the wind and current were favourable, and in a little time the bark got disengaged from her frightful situation, and they soon were out of danger.

After some unimportant transactions, they approached a village named Koroscoff, where the natives invited them to land. Mr. Norden being informed that the Schorbatschie was there, waited on this potentate, accompanied by the aga of the place, the janizary and the Jew valet.

They found the prince seated in the middle of a field, employed in deciding a dispute about a camel. He had the look of a wolf, and the habit of a mendicant. An old napkin, once white, formed his turban, and a red dress, full of holes, barely served to cover his body.

Mr.

Mr. Norden paid him the usual *sa* and put into his hands the letters with a *aga* of Assouan and the chief's own son handed him. A present, however, was wanting to chase his civility; and it appeared in that this personage was a compound of avarice and exaction, with some of the worst vices that can degrade mankind.

By resolution and address, however, Norden extricated himself from the embarrassing situation in which he found himself. He was being carried back by the current, they landed near Amada, where Norden landed to visit an ancient Egyptian temple, which, in former time, had fallen into the hands of the Christians. On the walls were paintings of the twelve apostles, and some other saints; but where the plaster was decayed, the ancient hieroglyphs appeared.

Having taken a drawing of the temple, which is still entire, he returned to the bark, not meeting any of the natives, save one, who sat on horseback, and wholly naked, except a small skin covering over his breast. He was armed with a long pike, and had a buckler made of the skin of the rhinoceros.

Next morning, the wind being unfavourable, they were obliged to tow the boat to shore. The banks of the river were now covered with lupines and radishes, of which the natives make oil.

Here Mr. Norden remarked an ancient manner of crossing the Nile. Two men were on a raft of straw, with a cow swimming behind, which one man held by the tail with one hand, and had a cord fastened round her horn

While his companion steered with a little high means he preserved the balance. In the same manner he saw them passing with loaded camels.

Days after they arrived at Deir, or Derri, on the eastern shore of the Nile, near which it begins to bend its course to the west.

News of their arrival had preceded them, and a great multitude of people met them at their landing.

The Schorbatschie had returned to this place when Mr. Norden waited on him, he sat in a close divan with several other officers.

They told him that they had been consulted about him, and advised him to remain at Deir.

They offered to send a sufficient force to oppose the natives near the second cataract, and he might proceed in safety with them.

Mr. Norden penetrated through their designs, and to them he preferred continuing his voyage up the Nile in the bark he had hired; but he would consider their proposal.

Consulting with his friends in the vessel, it appeared to him to be madness to think of advancing farther; and that it would be prudent to return as quickly as possible. In a subsequent conference

with one of the chiefs, he was fully informed that a plot was laid for him; and he was not to understand that he could not have been so easily engaged, either to proceed or to return.

When one of Mr. Norden's friends urged the protection of the grand seignior, and the consequence it would give him to violate the treaty with the Barim cashif, in a seeming rage re-

plied, laugh at the horns of the grand seignior, and will not respect me as you ought. I have

examined

examined my cup, added he, and find y<sup>e</sup> those of whom our prophet has said, there come Franks in disguise, who, by present insinuation, would pass every where, examine the state of the country, and then return and it. But I will guard against that; you quit the bark directly."

This threat being reported to Mr. Norden, was satisfied that he ought to negotiate, leave to depart, on the best terms he could. These were at last settled, and our travel escaped plundering by his good conduct, and relinquishing a part of his property to save the remainder. Among other articles, it was stipulated, that he should give his best suit of clothes, a brace of pistols, some powder and ball, and other forced and voluntary presents, of inferior value.

Still, however, he suffered vexatious delays, and when he had satisfied one rapacious chief, and when he had satisfied one him by another, he found fresh claims made on him by another. When they found he was not to be intimidated, they made use of the meanest artifices to gain their ends; by turns soothing and exacting, till at last the patience of Mr. Norden was exhausted.

Matters being at length finally adjusted, and these rapacious chiefs being either satisfied with what they had got, or finding all their pretences for new impositions exhausted or useless, our traveller was allowed to depart; and he embraced the privilege with the sincerest pleasure. In six days he sailed down the Nile to the port of Morada above the cataract, where he had embarked on this last expedition, and was congratulated by

people as he passed, on escaping with his

now return to Dr. Pococke. That gentle-  
st Assouan on the 27th of January, and  
few memorable occurrences, arrived at  
on the 12th of February. The bey was  
ped to the south of the city, and when I  
his camp, says our author, I found he had  
to the haram in the town with his ladies.  
er he soon returned, and I was introduc-  
him in a magnificent tent, where he was  
on a sofa. He was a person of a fine coun-  
e, and could assume affability or majesty  
ng to the occasion. In his manners, he  
to resemble the great men of Europe  
than any native of this part of the world  
een. I made him a present of some boxes  
nellas and a fine covered glass vase for  
. He gave me a very civil reception, and  
some coffee. On my requesting the fa-  
letters to the governors under his autho-  
enquired where I had been, and, with a  
asked what treasures I had discovered.  
ng obtained the recommendations I soli-  
proceeded to El-Berbi, which I suppose  
been the site of the ancient Abydus.  
14th, we arrived at Achmim, and three  
er at Raigny, where the holy sheik, who  
over the temple of the famous serpent,  
was at the river side to receive us.  
n carried a letter from the prince of Ach-  
the sheik of the village, who entertained  
a grand collation, and attended us to the  
of the serpent, where we were shewn a  
est in the rock, out of which the serpent  
issue.



e. However, on looking round, I  
ball, which appeared to have been  
drop in the water at three or four  
ice. This petty battle, of which I  
oluntary spectator, perhaps, was not  
rior to those skirmishes among the  
ich Thucydides has described with so  
and elegance.

worth mentioning occurred in the re-  
art of our voyage. On the 27th of  
we reached Old Cairo, having spent  
ee months in ascending to the cata-  
turning again.

, on which I had spent so much time,  
ay be considered as one of the greatest  
in Egypt. The north wind begin-  
w about the latter end of March,  
londs formed by the vapours of the  
an as far southward as the mountains  
which stopping their course, they  
fall in torrents of rain. The same  
pels the water of the sea, and keeps  
the river, in such a manner as to  
ds above.

indulge an idea that the Nile be-  
ery year on the same day, and in-  
ally takes place about the 18th or  
By observations on its rise for  
three

three years, I found that the first six days ranged from two to five inches daily; for next twelve days, from five to ten inches thus it continues rising, till it arrives at height of sixteen cubits, when the canal is cut. After this it continues rising two weeks longer; but then it is more gradually spreading over the land, though the volume of the descending water may be proportionally greater, it is less perceptible than when contained within its channel.

The canals which distribute the water over the country are carried along the highest parts to which it may be conveyed to the rest. It is remarkable that no streams fall into the Nile during its passage through Egypt; and as Providence intended that this river should fertilize the land by its inundations, the country of Egypt is lower in distance from the Nile, than in its immediate vicinity.

The abundant rise of the Nile is the chief plague of Egypt. When it begins to rise the plague stops; and the benefit of the inundation is always in proportion to its height.

Most authors who give a description of Egypt content themselves with descanting on the fertility occasioned by the overflowing of the Nile, and convey the idea that this country is a terrestrial paradise, where the earth produces everything spontaneously, after the waters are dried off; but the fact is, that few countries require more culture than this, nor do the inhabitants make use of more expedients to secure

There are no shell-fish in this noble river, nor a kind of muscle in the canal near Fai

nor perhaps any sort of fish common in the rivers of Europe, save eels and mullets.

The crocodile is the well-known inhabitant of the Nile, and has been often described. They are oviparous animals, and the female generally lays about fifty eggs, which are twenty-five or thirty days in hatching. The natives search for the eggs, and destroy them; but I could obtain no confirmation of the popular opinion, that the ichneumon enters this animal by the mouth, and kills him, by tearing his entrails.

It is said that the crocodile cannot seize a man swimming in the river; but if they surprise man or beast on the bank, they immediately make a spring, and beat him down with their tails.

Egypt, extending on both banks of the Nile, is but of small breadth. In summer the climate is very hot, from the sandy nature of the soil, and the situation between two ranges of mountains. Even in winter, the sun shines with great heat in the middle of the day, though the nights are very cold.

In Upper Egypt rain sometimes falls, but not in any quantities, once in three or four years. The south-east wind at times resembles the heat of an oven; and the natives are obliged to shut themselves up from its influence. This wind generally begins to blow in March, and continues till May. The north winds, anciently called the Etesian, then begin, which refresh the air, and bring health and pleasure in their train.

Egypt naturally produces few vegetables, the heat and inundations destroying the tender plants; but where the Nile has overflowed, and the land is plowed and sown, it yields a plenti-  
ful

ful increase: Indeed, this country is the granary of Rome, and it still produces a considerable quantity of corn and fruits.

It seems to have few indigenous trees; various kinds flourish here; those cultivated in the gardens are doubtless the same.

The quadrupeds are not very numerous. The breed of cows is large, and of a red short horns. Oxen are universally employed in ploughing, and in turning the water. They have also large buffaloes, which are patient of heat, that they will stand up to their noses, and when they find it to their advantage, will wallow like swine in water.

The camel is the common beast here, and indeed throughout the country. It is capable of extraordinary fatigue, subsists on the most scanty food, and its abstinence from water is remarkable. The young of the camel are a dainty dish by the Turks; but the Christians use it, and the Christians are prohibited from killing them.

The horses, especially those of Upper Egypt, are very handsome, and go all paces with great expedition. In Cairo, all, except the grasses, of which they have a fine large quantity, are said to be kept.

Asiatick camels are common in the country, and other places. They are a different species, with long horns

gimel, or the camel bird. It is common in the mountains, and its fat is celebrated as an excellent remedy in all cold tumours, the palsy, and rheumatism. A large domestic hawk, of a brown colour, with very fine eyes, frequents the tops of houses, where they associate with the pigeons. The natives have a great veneration for those birds, and never kill them.

On the islands of the Nile I observed numbers of the Ibis, one of the divinities of ancient Egypt, which are said to destroy the serpents engendered by the mud of the Nile\*. They resemble the crane in shape, and are of a greyish colour, with black wings and tail.

The Egyptians are naturally indolent, and delight in sitting and hearing tales. Enervated by the heat of the climate, they are little adapted for an active life. The Mahometans are either aborigines or Arabs. The latter are divided into those who are settled in villages, and those who lead a migratory life, and live in tents. The last are called Bedouins.

The Turks, who are so styled, to distinguish them from the natives of the country, are those who are sent by the grand seignior. The governing party is generally selected from them and their descendants. These are most avaricious and desirous of power; and they strictly conform to the Turkish manners.

Many of the children go naked all the year round, and almost all of them in summer. The most simple dress in Egypt something resembles that of the primitive inhabitants. It consists of

\* The doctrine of equivocal generation is now exploded by naturalists. It is wonderful how it ever could have prevailed.

a long shirt with wide sleeves, coming about the middle. Over this the common have a brown woollen robe; and those of superior rank a long cloth coat, and then a blue but in the dress of ceremony, they wear white for a blue one. Most persons wear underneath a pair of linen drawers.

The Christians of the country, the Jews, the Arabs, and the Egyptians, wear red leather; but the Jews have blue. In the country the distinctions of dress, particularly those of the head and feet, are strictly observed, and a mulct is imposed on such as depart from the established custom. None but foreigners are allowed to wear yellow slippers on pretext.

The form of the female attire differs from that of the men, except that it is made of silk and generally of silk. They have a white linen scull-cap, besides an embroidered headchief, over which their hair is plaited. A white veil conceals the greatest part of the face, the nose which is reckoned the greatest ornament. They are fond of ornaments, and even the lower classes use them in their noses and ears. Jewels and trinkets are also worn by all. Ladies of a superior rank paint their nails yellow, and their eye-lids black; while the inferiors stain their lips and the tip of the nose with blue.

The Egyptians are far from being white. Many of them are fair when young, but the sun soon renders them swarthy. They study neatness in their persons, which adds to their forbidding aspects.

In their style of living they are very temperate and frugal; though the great are ambitious of having a number of servants and dependants; but they maintain them at a small expence.

People of the middle rank are very fond of resorting to coffee-houses, where they are entertained with music at certain periods of the day. In others, stories are told for the amusement of the guests. Tradesmen frequently send home for their provisions, and pass the whole day in these fashionable resorts.

There are various sects of the Christian religion in Egypt, but none of them are very flourishing. Indeed, Christianity itself would be at a still lower ebb, if the Mahometans did not find it necessary to retain Copti stewards to manage their affairs; because these people are expert in accounts, which they keep in a character peculiar to themselves.

These Copti stewards are the protectors of the Christians in every village. The Coptis, however, seem to be very irreverent and careless in their religious exercises; paying more regard to external forms and unmeaning fasts, than to those duties which alone constitute the religious character. Both people and priests are extremely ignorant; the former perform their devotions by rote in the Coptic language, of which they generally understand very little; and, with the Christian principles, they mix some Jewish observances, such as abstaining from blood and things strangled. They also pray for the dead, and prostrate themselves before pictures, but they admit no images.

The Coptis bear an implacable hatred to the Greeks, and have little regard for the Europeans, whom they rarely distinguish by their respective  
nations

nations or religious sects, but include them under the general appellation of Franks.

The Jews have a great number of synagogues in Cairo. A particular sect among them, the ancient Essenes, now known by the name of Maronites, have a separate synagogue. They are distinguished by the veneration they pay to the Pentateuch, which they interpret literally, and reject any written traditions and elucidations.

Education in Egypt consists in little more than learning to read and write, with some knowledge of accounts, which is almost exclusively possessed by the Copts. Few of the Mahometans understand the rudiments of learning. In this respect the slaves are much superior to their masters; for many of the former are acquainted with Arabic and Turkish; and are well skilled in several active exercises, which are reckoned great accomplishments.

The Turks, in general, are deeply tinged with the doctrine of predestination, which not only inspires them with fortitude in danger, but with magnanimity in distress. Indeed, they behave better in adverse than in prosperous fortune.

Though they make an ostentation of religion, by praying in the most public places, and performing all the customary rites, they are rapacious, false, and cruel; and pay as little respect in their conduct, to the admonitions of the prophet, in regard to good works, as if the injunctions were a dead letter.

The use of opium seems to be declining, and the habit of drinking strong liquors to be increasing. The Arabs, indeed, are extremely abstemious,



semious; and they use no means to exhilarate themselves, except by swallowing the leaves of hemp, pounded and made up into balls, which, they say, render them cheerful.

The humblest Mahometan thinks himself superior to any Christians; yet the Arabs and the common people behave to them with civility, though their curiosity and inquisitive disposition often render them troublesome. Even the Turks affect great affability, when their views are directed to a present; but it is easy to pierce the artificial veil which complaisance throws over their designs.

The greatest decorum and respect are shewn by the lower classes to their superiors, and the gradations of ranks are well preserved. The common salute, in passing, is stretching out the right hand, bringing it to the breast, and gently inclining the head. The salute of ceremony is kissing the hand, and putting it to the head. When an inferior visits a person of very high rank, he kisses the hem of his garment. Whatever is received from a superior, is put to the lips and forehead, by way of respect; and when a Turk promises his service or protection, it is signified by putting his hand to his turban, as much as to say, "Be it on our head."

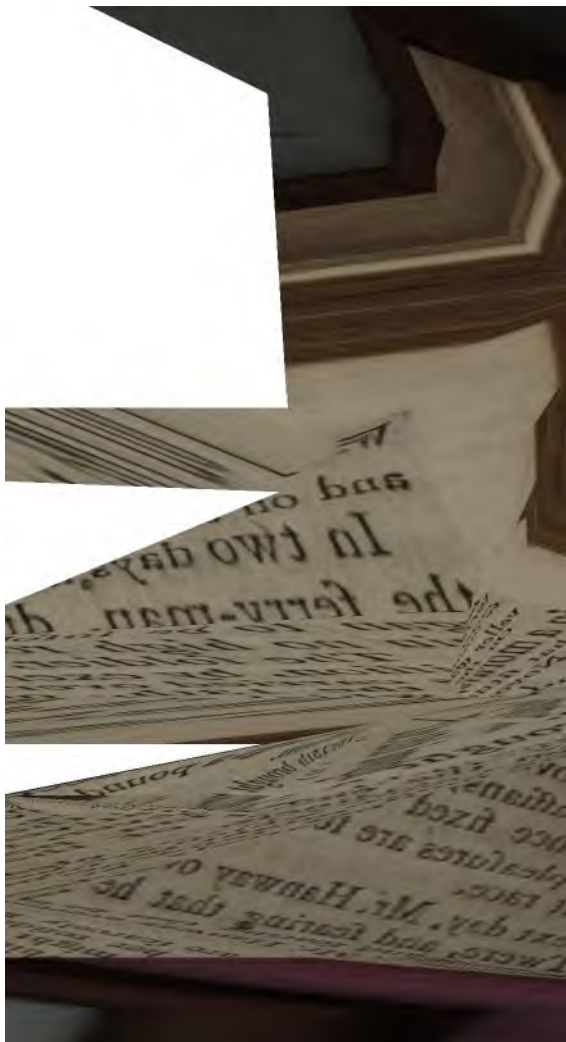
The style of entertainment, among the Turks and Arabs, has often been mentioned. I shall therefore only add, that an Arab prince will often dine in the street before his door, and invite every one that passes, of whatever description, to come and partake of his meal. By such displays of generosity and hospitality they maintain their interest among their countrymen. In their general mode of living, however, the middling  
ranks

nor had received express orders to suffer to proceed to Peterburgh without the permission of the court. This being ascertained, Mr. Hanway provided himself with a sleeping waggon, which is made of leather hung upon braces, and in this manner set off to the capital.

It was founded about the year 1190, when the country first embraced Christianity. It is the capital of Livonia, and was taken from the Swedes by Peter the Great in 1713. The chief commodities here are masts, timber, flax, and iron, with which a considerable number of ships are usually laden. The houses are built with brick, and are seldom above two stories high. The Russian language is generally spoken here. The waggon passed through several inconsiderable towns. Mr. Hanway arrived at Narva, the capital of Livonia, famous for the battle fought here in 1704, when one hundred thousand Russians defeated a handful of Swedes. This city is a rising ground, and is clean and well built, though not large. Its trade chiefly consists in hemp and timber.

The author reached Petersburg on the 10th of October. He was much pleased with the general appearance of the city. Soon after his arrival here, it appeared expedient that one of the partners, in the commercial house to which he belonged, should proceed to Persia; and the intimation he gave of the distracted state of that country did prevent him from offering his services, which he had expected.

He obtained a passport from the court of Russia, and provided a sleeping waggon for himself, and for his clerk, and a third for his baggage.



to reach Persia so soon as he intended, he had an additional horse to be put to each stage.

The Russian conveyances for merchandise are about ten feet long and three broad, principally composed of two strong poles, supported by four small wheels, nearly of an equal height. The poles are laid on a thick mat, and over them are added other mats, with an outward covering of cow hides.

There is a very ancient city, seated on the Volga, which runs into the Volga. It is a great rendezvous for merchants, who carry on a great traffic along the banks of the last-mentioned river.

On the 20th, Mr. Hanway arrived at Moscow, the ancient metropolis of the Russian empire.

Among other grand projects of Peter the Great, was a road, to extend from Petersburg to Moscow in a direct line, for the space of seven hundred and thirty-four versts, or four hundred and thirty-seven English miles. This is in part executed, over such impediments as would have baffled a common genius. For about one hundred and fifty versts, it is wholly made of wood, over morasses, till then thought impassable. Moscow stands in 55 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and is built after the eastern manner, having regular streets, but many gardens mixed with houses. It is sixteen English miles in circumference; and the river Moskwa meandering through it, adds greatly to its beauty and consequence.

The imperial palace is chiefly remarkable for its many chapels, and its pendant garden. The number of churches and chapels in this city almost



Crim Tartars, a very civil and industrious people, subject to Russia. They raise grain, oats, and water-melons; but their principal subsistence consists in their wives and children, horses, and cattle.

When a daughter becomes marriageable, her father covers her tent with white linen cloth on the top with red string on the side a painted waggon, which is a dowery. This is a signal for the bride, and the girl is generally desired by the first man who offers her father the most valuable present.

On the 8th of November Mr. Lachan under convoy of the governor and twelve grenadiers, and slept the first night at the Calmuck settlement, composed of about twelve tents, each about twelve feet high and fifteen feet in circumference. In the centre of the settlement was a fire, and the smoke issues out by a chimney.

These people are miserably poor, and live all the year round on fish, which they catch in the Volga. They prefer living on the banks of that stream, where the flags and reeds grow to a great height, and assist to shelter them from the severity of the winter's cold.

At the mouth of the Volga are several islands, and the whole scene appears very hospitable. Arriving at Terkie, the governor embarked on board an English ship, and returned to Russia, pleased to exchange his vessel for a vessel of good oak. It gave him the opportunity to see the British flag, and to receive the congratulations of his countrymen.

On the 3d of December, having arrived at Angarood Bay, he sent to Mr. Lachan, to inform him of his arrival.

Gentleman waited on him, and conducted him to the shore, where he gave him a cordial reception.

Mr. Elton's habitation at Langarood was eight English miles from the sea, in the midst of woods, surrounded by marshes, where the roads were almost impassable. This situation naturally made the place very unwholesome.

Here Mr. Hanway spent several days in conversing about the Caspian trade. It appeared that Mr. Elton was actually engaged in building ships for the shah, as had been reported in Russia; and Mr. Hanway took occasion to point out his apprehensions of the danger that might arise to their trade and settlement in Russia, in consequence of his engagements with that prince.

One great inducement to open the Caspian trade, was the hope of establishing a new branch of commerce from Astrabad to Mesched, from whence Mr. Elton thought it practicable to extend it to the northern cities of the Mogul's empire. To attempt the execution of this design fell to Mr. Hanway's lot. He had brought with him goods to the value of five thousand pounds, for which he found no market in this country; and though the shah had made an express decree for his safe conduct in all parts of his dominions, he was under considerable apprehensions, till he found that, in case of danger, he might obtain a guard of soldiers.

Having taken leave of Mr. Elton, our traveller got on ship board, and they directed their course for Astrabad, where they arrived on the 18th of December. The sea here, as in other parts of the Caspian, makes great inroads on the land, so that, in many places, trees lie on the shore.

The ship having cast anchor, Mr. Hanway sent an Armenian servant to know if his goods in security; but he soon got out any information. Instantly fires lighted, the signal of alarm the natives took them for pirates; themselves on the defensive.

Two days after, Mr. Hanway and having satisfied the natives that he was on a friendly errand, they received him and conducted him and his attendants to the village, the way to which lay through woods and winding paths.

Having dispatched his Armenian servant, Mahomet Zaman Beg, the governor, with his compliments, that chief gave him an assurance of his protection, and against putting any confidence in the coast. A few days after he was visited by Nazeer Aga, a Persian officer, a grave old man, named Myrza, with a reputation for wisdom. The officer was recommended to Mr. Hanway as a man of probity; and on this occasion he offered him his house at Astrabad, which he accepted with grateful thanks.

About this time the vessel, having been burnt, from the accidental catching of a quantity of raw cotton, which was quickly extinguished with little damage, had nearly reached the powder-house, when their alarm was renewed by the appearance of a blaze, which fire was kindled to destroy the insects; but the wind and the long-continued drought, such progress, that the butter in



ted by its heat, and the natives were obliged about with all their might to divert its course in their villages.

On the 2d of January, 1744, Mr. Hanway pitched his tent on the shore, and made preparations for conveying the goods to the city. That they were entertained with extempore songs, dances, and congratulations by the natives; and the evening they witnessed their devotions. Next morning Myrza's brother and his two sons bought horses for Mr. Hanway, and in a few days they reached the city.

The succeeding day our author waited on the governor, and made him a present of several cuts of broad cloth and sugar-loaves. He was attended by several persons of the first distinction in the city, and behaved with great condescension, telling Mr. Hanway that he was welcome to Persia, and that the city of Astrabad was now at his disposal. For this high-strained compliment, our traveller returned due acknowledgments, and expressed the grateful sense he felt of his kindness and protection.

Mr. Hanway, who was about to become the victim of his own integrity and want of suspicion, waited on Nazeer Aga, of whose politeness he had received some signal proofs. He was advanced in years; but while his age and his white beard rendered his appearance venerable, his manly cheerful manner made his company fully agreeable. This person had been the companion of Nadir, when he was no more than chief of a party of robbers in the neighbouring mountains; but seemed too honest and unassuming for a favourite; yet those qualities had, perhaps, been his safeguard through life. The Aga received Mr. Hanway with many tokens

of good will, and sent for some masters to agree about conveying his caravan. Here our traveller first received an intimation of the equivocating disposition of the carriers, and found it impossible to fix them to any one place; he therefore took his leave for that time.

A day or two after, several of the persons of the place came to pay their respects to Mr. Hanway. Most of them had a little tobacco, and spoke little; but after smoking the caalleen, a mode of warming themselves through water, for a few minutes, they took their leave.

The difficulties and delays made by the carriers gave him great vexation, and the townspeople frequently importuned him to sell his bales there, and sell them what he pleased. To this proposal he did not think it proper to accede; but, to keep them in good humour, he made the most considerable persons of the place cloth enough to make a coat.

At length, on the persuasion of the carriers, though contrary to his own sentiment, he suffered the carriers to set out with their caravans, two or three days before he went, and appointed them with the horses, and appointed a rendezvous, on the other side of the river.

These being dispatched, Mr. Hanway made a visit to the governor, who appeared very much confounded. He pretended to be providing horses to convey part of the goods to Catbin, which prevented him from commodating our traveller with as many horses as he wished. This intelligence startled him; but fortunately for him, he was at this time ignorant of the cause of his unhappiness.

Determined to follow the caravan immediately, he prepared to set out; but while he was giving the necessary orders, Nazeer Aga told him this was not a lucky hour, and that he must not start. Our author expressed his reliance on a good Providence who ordered all events, and that all hours were the same to him. However, the catastrophe was now ripe. Scarcely had Nazeer Aga left him, when the hoarse sound of trumpets was heard to call in the neighbouring inhabitants, the shops were ordered to be shut, and the townsmen to man the walls.

Mr. Hanway now began to recollect many incidents which assisted to develop the plot. Nazeer Aga advised him to send for his ship, as they were all in extreme danger from a rebellion which had broken out in the vicinity of the city; but the vessel had sailed to another port; and he found that no one was allowed to leave the city; so that the loads of cloth he had sent forward were delivered to the insurgents without opposition.

It now appeared that Mahomet Hassan Beg, who had left the city some days before, had put himself at the head of a party Khajars and Turcoman Tartars, with an avowed intention of seizing the shah's treasure, and particularly our traveller's caravan.

The only consolation that Nazeer Aga could now give Mr. Hanway, was the assurance, that while he lived, he should be secured from personal danger. The respect which had always been shown by the chief of the insurgents to this old man, induced him to venture himself among them; but he used his eloquence and influence in vain to recal them to their duty, though they suffered him to return to the city.

A besieged city, with a faithless w  
risen, was a new scene to Mr. Han  
ides he had formed of the barbarity  
man Tartars increased the gloom of  
his situation. His attendants would  
ed him to assume the Persian dress, b  
remain without disguise. The gover  
and Nazeer Aga escaped by night i  
peasants, and left the townsmen to  
themselves.

Those who had not engaged in  
now cursed our traveller as the c  
distress, alleging that it was his va  
that had tempted the insurrection.

But he could not reproach him  
ing given any just cause of offence  
and patiently waited the event. T  
surrendered on the 17th, and the k  
being seized, the general and hi  
next visited Mr. Hanway, who, hav  
his men into one room, sent a Ta  
spoke the Turkish language, to in  
hostile guests, and to tell them that  
humanity.

They assured him of personal secu  
as soon as the government was settl  
should be paid for; demanding at t  
to know where they were lodged, a  
his purse, which they returned, a  
the money.

It was now apparent on what pr  
za Mahomet had acted. He was  
of the rebellion at the time he invit  
way to the city, and had brought h  
victim, devoted to ruin; but ha  
more than his life to lose, he disse

idly he had experienced, and endeavoured to secure the protection of Baba Sadoc, the new governor of the city, to whom he made a present of a piece of rich silk that he had found means to secrete.

His purse, however, was again demanded, and he was obliged to give it up. Indeed he found that the Turcomans were not satisfied with his spoils; they propoposed to Mahomet Khan Beg to have him and his attendants given up as slaves; and fearing lest he should be carried away by those barbarians, into their own country, he resolved to effect his escape.

The victors soon quarrelled about the plunder, and an order was issued that no one should pass the gates without the knowledge of Mahomet Hassan Beg. However, Mr. Hanway having given the governor a regular account of the real value of the goods, the better to carry on the farce, was presented with a bill for the amount, payable as soon as the new order of affairs was settled. The governor also directed that a guard and horses should be provided for him and his attendants.

Accordingly, on the 24th of January, they took their leave of the city of Astrabad, accompanied by Myrza, his brothers, and two sons. At the end of the first day's journey, one of Myrza's brothers offered to conduct Mr. Hanway to a house belonging to him in the adjacent mountain, which scheme he resolutely declined; and in this he was confirmed by the carriers, who expressed their apprehensions for his safety, if he complied.

*It seems this villain supposed our traveller was still possessed of some concealed property, and having got him in his power, was determin-*



chants at Balfrush, that the shah would make a compensation for his losses. This served to revive his dejected spirits; but next day, the shah having advanced within a few miles of the city, and the admiral painting the dangers of his own situation, as he neither was in a condition to give battle, nor dared to retreat for fear of his master's displeasure, Mr. Hanway saw there was no time to be lost, and escaped by one way as the Tartars entered by another.

The distresses he now underwent would be too full to relate. Hunger, cold, fatigue, and most eminent danger surrounded him; but from various adventures, he had the good fortune to arrive at Langarood, which he had left seven days before; and was received by Mr. Elton with open arms, who rejoiced at his having returned with liberty and life.

Mr. Hanway had been twenty-three days in leaving this place, from the time he left Astrakhan; and for sixteen days he had not taken off his boots, nor enjoyed a moment's comfortable repose. His legs and feet were much swelled and bruised; and he was in want of every necessity.

Being now in safety himself, his cares returned for his attendants, whom he had been obliged to abandon to their fate. Mr. Elton immediately sent servants and horses in quest of them, and he disastors which befel Mr. Hanway himself were great, the calamities which Mr. Hogg, his companion, had been doomed to suffer, infinitely furnished them. This unfortunate man was almost dying of a consumption, when he was brought to Langarood; he had been exposed, for three days and as many nights, to the cold and rain, without

without food or shelter; he had been robbed, and at last stripped of his clothes, left almost naked; and would inevitably have perished, had he not been relieved by the aid of some dervises, whose retreat in the mountains he had the good fortune to discover.

One of the Armenian servants, named Matteuse, and his companions, did not return till three weeks after, and had the good fortune to escape many of those hardships. Matteuse had given them a passport, the dictation of which will give a pretty good idea of the oriental languages, as well as of the Turkish language. "To the victorious armies be known, that Matteuse, the Armenian is here, and that he be not molested, but live under our protection."

Being recovered from his fatigues, Hanway set out for Reshd, and after travelling some miles, arrived at Lahijan, which is a small town in the province of Ghilan. It is situated on a large flat with water, in the middle of which stood a grove on a moderate eminence, which served to beautify the prospect, and render it as delightful as the season would permit.

Here he was received by Hadjee, a man of sense and authority, who complained of the inhumanity of the Turkish officers. Supper being brought in, he presented a basin of water and a towel to his guests, to wash and dry their hands. Then a kind of tea-board was set before him, covered with a plate of *pleo*, in which

\* *Hadjee*, or Sacred, is a title given to all who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca.



tity of minced meat mixed up with fruits and spices. Plates of comfits, sherbet, and other liquors, were also served up. Every viand in this country is so prepared, that it may be eaten with the fingers; to cut dressed meat is considered an abomination.

After supper being finished, warm water was brought in to wash with, and then the conversation was resumed. This was carried on with great decency and attention to the sentiments of the guests. It is not the richest man who is here respected, but he who is most esteemed for wisdom and experience.

The next morning our traveller set forward to Bagdad, well pleased with his last night's entertainment; and the following day arrived at that city, where he had the pleasure to be visited by several English gentlemen, and three French missionaries. Soon after, he paid a visit of ceremony to Ordo Kouli Beg, governor of the province, who received him with much politeness, and ordered a chair to be set for him; a mark of attention not often paid in this country, where European fashions are little regarded. The apartment was full of people, seated on felts of camel's hair.

After some general conversation, Mr. Hanway related the history of his misfortunes, and soon took his leave.

Having here provided himself with clothes, provisions, mules, and horses, he pursued his journey on the 26th. In the vicinity of Reshd, are rice fields and plantations of mulberry-trees. The mountains, however, are composed of naked rocks, piled on each other to a great height, and only fertility is in the vales.

On the 28th they passed the river in canoes, and swam over the horse but the rapidity of the stream rendered dangerous. As they ascended the river they found the climate much altered, the wind blowing fresh, they were obliged to dismount and lead their cattle along narrow paths among the precipices. The mountains most rose perpendicular from the river.

Continuing their progress over the river on the 1st of March they came to the town of Casbin, then covered deep in snow, reflected such brightness from its surface, as fully affected the organs of sight. The houses in this plain are built in such a manner that half the tenement is under the ground, and the roof is raised into a chimney to carry off the snow. That night they lodged in a ruined stable; and next morning they continued their journey before sun rising.

When Mr. Hanway arrived at Casbin he waited on Hadjee Abdulcrim, a rich merchant in the town, who provided him with handsome lodging, and told him that it was not possible to proceed farther at present on account of the snow.

The houses of Casbin are almost all subterraneous, and many of the gardens are at the level of the adjacent lands, to facilitate the conveyance of water to them. In the interior they are built with unburnt brick, and use a great quantity of lime. Their habitations are all underground and consist of two divisions within the earth, and of mud. In the exterior court is a kitchen room, called the Aviam, open on the exterior, supported by pillars, where the rice is

business; and behind this is the haram, or men's apartment. Niches in the walls supply place of tables. The floors are covered with carpets, and large pieces of felt are used by way of cushions.

Mr. Hanway was handsomely entertained by Hadjee on the 3d of March. His host enquiring how he liked Persia, our traveller told him the disasters he had met with; when he received the comfortable assurance, that the shah would do him justice; but gave a pathetic description of the misery to which the country was reduced; and instanced Casbin, which was reduced from twelve thousand houses to less than a fifth of that number. Mr. Hanway sensibly reflected, that when the sovereign had accomplished his designs, there was reason to suppose, he would alter his system; for that it never could be his purpose to destroy his people, as that would be annihilating his own consequence.

Casbin is a palace built by Nadar Shah, which Mr. Hanway visited. It has a long avenue of lofty trees before the entrance, and is enclosed by a wall about a mile and a half in circumference, with only one entrance. Within the area are four large squares, adorned with fountains, and running streams. The apartments are raised about six feet from the ground; and the aviam, or open hall, which is in the centre, shuts in with folding doors. The rooms are ornamented in the Italian taste, the ceilings are embellished with moral sentences, arranged in squares. Most of the windows are composed of painted glass, in which figures are drawn in proper shades, and executed with great felicity of design.

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...which are some ind  
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Dr. Hanway at length discovered that all his Persian fellow travellers were in the custody of a messenger. One of them, who was a native of the eastern parts of Persia, particularly attracted his notice. He was almost black; and apprehended himself to be in considerable danger from the resentment of the shah. Being of a communicative disposition, and finding that our author was an European, he freely spoke his sentiments.

"I am come from Ispahan," said he, "where I have been two years engaged in raising forces for the shah; and, in return for my services, he has lately extorted four thousand crowns from me, and I am now under the dread of some other act of violence. It is no unusual thing for my master to send for a man, in order to strangle him; and, for my part, I should be glad to compound for a severe beating."

This prisoner endeavoured to learn a prayer by heart, which, if he repeated right in the presence of the shah, he said, it would divert his wrath. He had also another spell, which was the repetition of ten particular letters of the alphabet as he entered the royal tent, closing a finger at each, and keeping his fist clenched till he came before the throne; when he was suddenly to open his hands, and by the discharge of his magic artillery, to subdue his sovereign's resentment.

It is astonishing to see in how many instances the Persians demonstrate the highest superstition. Almost every motion of the body is considered as possessed of magic power.

Sneezing is held a happy omen; and they fancy that falling meteors are the blows of the angels on the heads of the devils. Cats are held in great esteem, and dogs are proportionably de-  
test

testified. The Turks, however, are on hand with them in superstitious follies. In the reign of Shah Abbas, the grand seignior desired that he would not suffer any of his subjects to dress in green, which colour belonged to the prophet and his descendants. Shah Abbas was a man of an enlightened mind, and gave this humorous answer: That if the green would prevent the dogs from watering in Turkey, he would comply with his desire.

On the 17th, they began to approach, and already fell in with the advance guard. As they drew near the place where they expected to find their doom, the fears of the convoy increased, and they took leave of each other with heavy hearts. Their conduct in wishing them to get on quickly, was not so kind as he hastened them; "for, dost thou not know," said one of them, "that, to condemn every hour of life is precious?"

Mr. Hanway having sent forward a messenger to the shah's minister, appointed for the reception of strangers, to receive instructions on the 20th, pitched his tent near the royal camp and had the satisfaction of hearing that the rebellion of Astrabad was suppressed. He had not been long in this situation, before a piece of cannon, accidentally going off in his tent, nearly deprived him of life; nor was his apprehension of being called to an account.

having paid his respects to Mustapha Khan, was received with many marks of civility, invited to dinner, and made comfortable, by the assurance that justice should be done him. Meanwhile he delivered his petition into the chancery; and had the pleasure to hear that it was granted, his majesty would pardon the Persians who had accompanied him from Casbin, as a compliment to him.

A few days, the royal standard was taken up, as a signal for striking the tents, and the whole army moved with great regularity, and encamped about two leagues and a half hence.

Soon after our traveller received a decree, by which it was ordered, that he should deliver in particulars of his losses, in writing, to Behbud Khan, the general in Astrabad, who had orders to restore whatever part of the goods might be found, and to pay the deficiency, out of the forfeited estates of the rebels, to the last farthing. This laid him under the necessity of returning to Astrabad, it was not quite what he wished for, he thought it prudent to acquiesce.

Mr. Hanway being now made easy on the subject of his loss, amused himself with taking a stroll round the Persian camp. The tents of the soldiers and officers were pitched in front, near the camp of the shah, and occupied a considerable space. The pavilion, in which his majesty usually gave audience, was of an oblong form, supported by three poles, adorned at the top with flags. It had no appearance of appropriate magnificence, and the front was always open, in the most unfavourable weather. The interior was covered with cotton cloth, lined with clouds.

clouded silk. On the floor were spread on which the shah sometimes sat cross-legged and sometimes he indulged himself with repose.

At a distance behind were the private tents, where he retired to his repose. Almost contiguous were the tents of the eunuchs, separated from each other by curtained boundaries of the shah's quarter were guarded by his eunuchs and female slaves; and the whole inclosure was surrounded by a fence of net-work, guarded by a night watch that exercised severity against all intruders.

The camp market was about half a mile extent. It consisted of tents ranged in rows, where all kinds of goods and articles of convenience were sold. A man superintends this district of the market, who rides up and down, to preserve peace.

All the dealers are under the protection of the courtiers, who are themselves the speculators in grain, by which they derive profits.

The shah had about sixty women, the same number of eunuchs. When he went on his station, he was preceded by running footmen, chanters, and a watch guard, that strike a drum or two, to give notice of their master's approach and to warn the people from intruding. **Never**, when he travelled without his women, precaution was not attended to, and his women were allowed to approach him. His women and other ladies of distinction, rode astride on horses, or were carried on camels in elegant panniers. Women of inferior rank were among the crowd; but not without veils to cover their faces, particularly those



ly, who are very scrupulous in this respect, but one female to ten males is the usual proportion in the shah's camp.

The horse furniture belonging to Nadir was to the last degree expensive. He had four sets of harness mounted with pearls, another with rubies, a third with emeralds, and a fourth with diamonds of great magnitude. The immense value of these trappings could only be equalled by the baron's taste in which they were executed. In visit to Mustapha Khan, our traveller offered to purchase a complete set of horse furniture made up in Europe for the shah, which would infinitely surpass the workmanship of such as he possessed; but the khan, perfectly knowing his master's temper, replied, "the shah has not patience enough to wait till they are finished."

The officers, and even the soldiers, seem to have a pride in the splendor of their horses' trappings; and, indeed, their accoutrements and arms in general are very rich. It seems to be a principle of policy in the monarch, to keep his army contented, by encouraging them to expend their money in articles of vanity.

Mustapha Khan, one of the best and greatest in the Persian court, shewed so much attention to Mr. Hanway, that, out of gratitude, he presented him with a gold repeating watch, some cloth, and silk. The chief at first declined accepting them; but at last, being prevailed on to accept of our traveller so far, he made a return in the jewels, which had once decorated the head-dress of an Indian. The principal jewel consisted of a large sapphire set in gold, and encompassed by diamonds.

On the 27th of March, Mr. Hanway went to the Persian camp, and had two soldiers for his protection. They now took a distant view, and had everywhere the melancholy and vast tracks of land, of the richest soil and towns and villages, once populous, now reduced to ruin and desolation.

Next day, in the vicinity of a mountain, they discovered five persons who put themselves into a threatening posture towards our author some uneasiness. The soldiers went into a parley with one of them, and recovered a stolen horse, belonging to the party who, it seems, were intimidated from Mr. Hanway, by the reputation which the Persians possess for their dexterity in the arms. From this adventure, our author formed a very exalted opinion of the reliance which he placed on his military guard.

On the 29th, they ascended the very high mountain, where they found the air extremely subtle and piercing, that they could hardly breathe. Descending ever, into the valley, they enjoyed a more agreeable climate, and Abar appeared before them in a more enchanting aspect. But this city was not like the rest, and it was with difficulty that they could procure a lodging in it.

The mountains, over which they had to pass, being still covered with snow, they were obliged to take a circuitous route. In the space of four leagues, they had occasion to cross a branch of the Kizilazan no less than three times. This river was about thirty feet deep, and between two and three deep, and was rapid, and the bottom stony and

After a journey of ten hours, they arrived at a desolate caravanfary, where they found nothing but water; but some hospitable inhabitants of a village they had previously passed through, had supplied them with provisions. Next day, on approaching the mountains that cover Gbilan, they found the reflection of the sun so strong, that it was with difficulty they saved themselves from the scorching heat. At length, being almost exhausted, they came in sight of the village of Arsevil, which being barricaded with large fir trees, except one narrow passage, excited a suspicion that it was in a state of rebellion. This apprehension, however, was soon relieved, by their learning that the inhabitants had thus secured themselves from the couriers of the shah, who seize their horses, and ride them without mercy. They gave our traveller and his attendants a kind reception; but in two hours after their arrival, eight couriers arrived, well-armed, employed on some mission for their sovereign. These couriers exercise many acts of wanton cruelty, and think the authority under which they act is sufficient to protect them. The post-masters, who supply them with horses, are subject to grievous oppressions, and have frequently demands made on them beyond what they can answer. One of these contractors being charged by Nadir with disappointing his couriers, made this bold reply: "For every ten horses, in my power, you send me twenty couriers; and a man had better die at once than live to serve a rascal." With this he immediately stabbed himself. The shah exclaimed, "Save him! he is a brave fellow!" but humanity was now too late: the wound was mortal.

While in this village, Mr. Hanway pain to see some youths, invested with power, striking old men, whose aspect they treated to reverence, for trivial omission or fault whatever. His Armenian servants were desirous to imitate their example; he restrained them, by the assurance, that they should suffer tenfold punishment if they injured any.

After crossing a high mountain, they descended into a pleasant and fruitful valley. The earth already strewed the ground with her flowers, and the brightness of the sky, together with the picturesque appearance of the country, filled his mind with the most pleasing ideas. The Kizilazan meandered through this delightful land, and the most beautiful woods and lawns adorned the scene.

How happy, says Mr. Hanway, might we be, did not a general depravity of manners prevail among the inhabitants in such inextricable confusion. How much happier still are those countries under a less favourable sky, which enjoy a good government, and whose inhabitants are animated with sentiments of true religion and virtue alone can blunt the edge of those ills which mankind are universally subject to!

On the 1st of April, Mr. Hanway descended the defiles of the mountains, which gave him a view of Ghilan, and next day arrived at the city.

He had the pleasure of meeting

On the 5th, he reached

and more found himself happy

Mr. Elton and the French

near the scene of his former

and obliged to have intercourse

those who had contributed to

with a mind superior to revenge, he indulged that Christian charity which alone can secure tranquillity, and render the mind happy when it turns on itself.

Mr. Hanway was here visited by a Persian priest, in company with Shahverdie Beg. They entertained him with several quotations from their poets, particularly in regard to love and women; and expressed themselves on this subject with great delicacy. The priest, or mullah, observed, that though their laws allowed of four wives, besides concubines, he considered that man as the most virtuous, who confined himself to one; while, on the other hand, he regarded celibacy as a crime against nature.

The Persians may marry for a stipulated time, and after that is expired, both parties are at liberty; but if the woman proves pregnant, the man is obliged to support her for a year, and if she produces a male child, it belongs to the father; but if a female, she retains the exclusive right to it. Even legitimate marriage does not seem to entitle the women to any distinguished privileges; for they are considered as little more than creatures formed for the pleasure of their lords.

The women of Ghilan are fair and handsome. They have black eyes and hair; and they darken the former by art. They are generally low in stature, and have delicate features. The children of both sexes have fine complexions; but the boys soon contract a tawney hue.

The women here are very industrious, and are frequently employed in the toils of agriculture, on which occasions they do not always conceal their faces with a veil. When women of rank  
however

however, go abroad, they are not obliged to have a servant to clear the way for them; it is reckoned the greatest mark of distinction to look at them\*.

The Persians are much governed by external parade. Hence some of their customs have carried their ostentation to a ridiculous pitch. Perhaps this comes from among a people who are swayed by vanity, but it seems in some cases to be capricious.

The province of Ghilan is partly mountainous, and has many difficulties, which reason it is not easily kept. Reshd, the capital, was formerly in a very insalubrious situation, from the thick woods which surrounded it; but these have been cleared, and the place is now fatal to life. The whole province is marshy; and it is observed by the natives, that only women, mules, and poultry, which may possibly arise from the marshes, to which they are generally subject.

But though the climate is unpropitious, it is rich, and produces exuberant crops. All kinds are very plentiful; but the want of cultivation, are but indifferent. Most of the fruits are unfavourable to strangers, particularly the peach, which partake of the pernicious moisture of the soil.

Having taken care to provide himself with an armed guard, on the 1st of May, Mr.

\* How singular do the customs of some nations when contrasted with those of others! An European seldom goes abroad, if she did not hope to attract notice. Vanity is characteristic of the sex in every country.

for Astrabad. The first evening they wereighted and lost in a wood, though they hadcessively procured several guides, who aban-  
ed them through fear. In this dilemma they  
ranced towards a light, where they found a  
se barricadoed with trees. In vain did they  
their entreaties with the owner to conduct  
m to Radizar: they were obliged to break  
o his house by force, and to carry him with  
m in a rope. Unwarrantable as this conduct  
y appear, it is consonant to the practice in this  
racted country; and they took care to reward  
a for his services, though they were involun-  
y.

Next day they entered the province of Mazan-  
an. On the 4th, their cattle were attacked  
a large wolf; but being driven off by the  
rd, the savage contented himself with killing  
ow. Soon after they fell in with a detach-  
nt of fifty soldiers, the commander of whom  
rteously offered his service to guard them.  
men were accepted, and the officer was  
plimented with cloth for a coat.

As they advanced farther into this province,  
ich greatly resembles Ghilan in its soil, cli-  
te, and productions, the peasants began to  
w daring, and one of them seized the com-  
nder of their troop by the throat. As it is  
igerous to proceed to extremities, Mr. Han-  
y recommended forbearance, and even with-  
w from the house assigned for their lodgings  
a tent in the open air that he might not in-  
mude the women and children belonging to  
family. Such attentive humanity is very  
dable in any person, and probably was little  
ected among the people of this country. How-  
ol. XIII. M ever,

ever, night drawing on, he found very bad neighbourhood; for these being engaged in the late rebellion apprehensive that the strangers were their enemies, and took to their arms, but the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were equally disaffected, and few poured down into the village in doubt, with a view of plundering things. Mr. Hanway and his party returned without attempting any thing, evident they were considered as enemies, for the natives would not be persuaded to give up all the brass buttons on their cloths for gold.

As soon as it was day, they left this situation, under a hot sun, which seemed little to regard. During the day, however, they took shelter in the shade, resolving in future to travel only in the shade. As they approached towards Amul, the shade appeared still more pleasant. This is the foot of Mount Taurus, and is a fine river, over which there is a bridge of arches.

The Persians have a tradition, that a veteran or commander passes this bridge back, he will soon be deprived of rest or his life. On this account the stream is very rapid, the natives get across as soon as they can, and do not pause. As a person exceeded them the son of the veteran, who was proper to be sent as a guide, and led his father across the bridge.



re are the ruins of an old fortress, which  
rs to have been very strong and regular for  
; and likewise a stone palace, in which  
Abas often resided, which commands a  
nt prospect, and is well contrived for cool-  
nd convenience. In the garden are cypress  
of extraordinary size and height.

this city our traveller met with a writer  
ging to Mahomet Khan, who, after detail-  
e particulars of the late rebellion, invited  
o a concert of music. One instrument re-  
ed a flute, another a guitar, and a third  
le-drum; to the music of which an old  
nd two boys sang and danced. Dancing is  
ered in this country as mean and ignoble,  
practised by none except such as make a  
of it for hire. It seemed principally to  
in gesticulation.

entertain Mr. Hanway to the best of his  
, the writer then sent for a priest celebrated  
voice; but neither the vocal nor instru-  
l music had much charms for an European

he evening of the 9th, Mr. Hanway left  
, and travelled through a delightful coun-  
l they reached Balfrush, the capital, where  
rned additional circumstances relative to  
te of the rebels. Among the rest, he was  
that the governor appointed by Sadoc Aga  
seized, had holes cut in his flesh, and  
d candles put into them, in which shocking  
ion the unhappy chief was led naked about  
arket place, till he expired with loss of

ay or two after Mr. Hanway paid a visit to  
et Khan, who had a delightful residence  
a few

a few miles from the city. It was far superb; but the adjacent woods and river gave it an air of charming simplicity, beyond strokes of art. In the area before the gate, one hundred and fifty men were drawn up with arms, in double lines, to receive the guest. The author alighted from his horse at a small distance, and advanced towards the khan with a respectful salutation. He was sitting in the audience hall, in the outer court, and received him with manifestations of kindness; and, as a proof of his regard, he released a man that was tied and condemned to be beaten; adding, that he did this purely to gratify his visiter.

Our traveller made this chief a present of a robe of fine cloths, and a case of choice liquors, of which he was immoderately fond. Having promised to entertain his guest to tarry all night, he ordered a goat and a sheep to be killed. Resolving to shew such attention as would wipe off the stain of his former ill treatment; for which he conceived himself obliged to make an apology.

After dinner, music and dancers were introduced, who tortured the nerves of our author throughout the evening with their noise and gesticulation. When the dancing men finished, they presented him with an orange, which was a compliment, intimating that they expected a recompence for their trouble.

This entertainment being over, the khan invited him to drink brandy with him, and expressed his astonishment, when he found that a European and a Christian was not fond of such liquors. The khan, and his friends, shewed no reluctance in this respect; and when Mr. Hanway retired, it is probable they

the strong waters he had presented him with. The usual mode is for each person to have a plate of sweetmeats before him, and to drink their liquor out of tea-cups, till they drop with intoxication.

Next morning, Mr. Hanway viewed the monument of the khan's favourite wife, who had lately been buried in an adjoining wood. It had an epitaph, in which the trite sentiment was repeated, of comparing life to a flower, that blossoms in the spring, attains the full lustre of beauty in the summer, begins to wither and decline in autumn, and when winter comes on, is liable to be blown to the ground by every gust of wind, where it lies and rots.

Mr. Hanway now left Balfrush, and proceeded on his journey through a fine country to Alleabad, which has a palace of mean appearance, but delightfully situated. The most capital work of art in this vicinity is the causeway, built by Shah Abas the Great, which extends from Keshkar, in the south-west corner of the Caspian, to Astrabad, and beyond it; comprising, in the whole, an extent of three hundred English miles. It is raised in the middle, with ditches on each side, and, in some parts, is twenty yards broad. In some places it is bordered with a thick wood, whose luxuriant branches afford a delightful shelter to travellers.

At Sari, the next stage, are four temples of the Guebres, or worshippers of fire, who formerly possessed all this coast. These religious edifices are rotundas about fifty feet in diameter, raised to a point of near one hundred and twenty feet in height, and are formed of the most durable materials.

Continuing their route to Ashreff, the of the mountain Demoan, on which, say, the ark rested, while the Armenian honour to Mount Ararat, which in cl is also visible on the western coast of t

At Ashreff, they saw a celebrate Shah Abas, the most magnificent of coast of the Caspian Sea. Over the the arms of Persia, a lion with the f behind him, emblematic of the strengt of this empire. Within the gate is nue, on each side of which are thirty for guards. The next gate opens in through which runs a stream of li that falls in several cascades, with fountain at each.

In an adjacent building is a pri painted with gold flowers on a blue containing several portraits, by a Du no very masterly execution. On the aviam are several small apartments, them other waterfalls that pour dow of a steep mountain clothed with wo

The garden is chiefly laid out in dered with rows of pines, orange, an trees. Beyond this is another gar seems to be considered as sacred gro were not permitted to enter it.

They next visited a banqueting cated to a grandson of Ali; and, out this place, they were desired to leave at the door. The solemnity with w thor was introduced here, inspired a of awe; but it was soon exchanged t on seeing the room adorned with fu as could only please a voluptuous Ma

they were then shewn another house and garden in which was a stately dome, whose top was tiled, and the walls covered with Dutch tiles, as the gallery. On an eminence, at some distance, stood a building, intended for an observatory.

The whole structure commands the view of a fine country and of the Caspian Sea. In short, every circumstance conspires to render this place delightful, and filled our author with many pleasing ideas; but the wretchedness of the people continually recurred to his thoughts, and damped the pleasure he felt from a view of the country.

On the 15th, they left Ashreff, and on the way a courier from Myrza Mahomet, to beseech Hanway to hasten his journey, and use his best to save his life. As they approached the city of Astrabad, they met several armed horsemen, carrying home the peasants, whose eyes had been put out for taking a part in the late rebellion.

Near the entrance of the city, on each side, stood a stone pyramid, full of niches, which were filled with human heads that made a most ghastly appearance.

On entering Astrabad for the second time, Hanway found it a scene of misery and desolation. That day the eyes of thirty persons had been scooped out, four had been beheaded, and twenty burnt alive; two hundred women had been sold the city, one hundred and fifty of whom had been sold to the soldiers as slaves.

When Mr. Hanway was introduced to Behbud, the king's general, he found him surrounded by officers, and employed in judging and condemning the unhappy insurgents. After the first comments, our author delivered the Shah's decree, which

which was received with every mark of respect, and given to the secretary to read. After the compliance with it was promised, and the repast was then entertained with sweetmeats and large white mulberries, which are a native fruit. During this repast, the prisoners were moved, and the secretary made a complimentary speech on the utility of merchants, and for their services to kings and countries, and protected by all parties, and injured by

Saduc Aga, who had a principal hand in Hanway's misfortunes, was then brought before the tribunal. When our author saw him, he was a youth of more than common stature, was richly dressed, well armed, and full of spirit. What a change now appeared! His countenance, his eyes were deprived of sight, his head, even the tone of his voice was altered. The general told him he must pay for the loss of his goods, and enquired how they had been disposed of. "All I know of them," said he, "that they were taken by Mahomet Hassan, and distributed to the people. Would I could have buried him deep in the earth, ere I had seen his name! And how can I refund? I have nothing left, but this mean garb you see on my back; this, indeed, is more than sufficient; for I have been deprived of my sight, of wh

aga being removed, Myrza Mahomet hit in, loaded with wooden fetters, and a singular wooden collar about his neck. Hanway might then have retorted the blow he had received, had he been a brute; but a Persian, and a Briton, and wounded with such objects before his eyes, his heart was not to bear the sight any longer.

He visited Mahomet Hussein Khan, whose late father had been governor of Astracan before the rebellion, and who had been charged with the murder of Tœhmas, the last legitimate sovereign of Persia. He assured Mr. Hanway that his business would be expedited according to the shah's orders. He observed, "I am charged with a permission to execute punishment on the rebels; I must do that for which I know I shall be rewarded. To-morrow is a day of blood; I will then pay you, though I pull the money from your throats."

It is too much for humanity to hear: Mr. Hanway was incapable of thanking him for this attention. The unhappy rebels had acted, and he knew it, if they meant to devote themselves to an opposition to such execrable tyranny. He wished more strength and wisdom to give it all the more glory.

At length, eight Turcoman Tartars being taken, and brought into the city, on which the general expressed great satisfaction, observing, that the tomb in the pyramid, called by his own name, was yet unfilled. In Persia a malefactor is executed with little ceremony; he kneels, and, pronouncing his creed, "There is but one God, and Ali his prophet, and Ali his friend," his head is struck off with a scimeter.

When

When Mr. Hanway waited on I who had been his firmest friend, he expressed satisfaction at seeing him alive, after they had both run through. This person was well remunerated by the shah for what he had rendered him during the rebellion.

In a few days after, Mr. Hanway was informed that Captain Woodroffe was arrived at Astrabad, and Nazeer Aga advised him that, as several of the hordes were still in the neighbourhood, it might be dangerous for him to trust himself on board the ship. Our author thanked him for his care; but affecting security, as to the possibility of preventing danger; he returned to the ship, that the great guns would deliver them from the danger of the most numerous assailant. He had the temerity to attack the vessel.

On the 21st, Myrza Mahomet del Khan paid Hanway the greatest part of his baggage, and paid him as much as money as, he found in his hands, or in his power; in hopes that he would intercede in his favour. Next day he waited on the khans, and told them that he had restored his baggage, and that he would be pardoned. "For your favour," said the khan, "he shall be saved. His majesty respects your honour, and it is my business to save him." Mr. Hanway made his acknowledgments, and Myrza was liberated.



resolution of his continence in his hoary  
l he was told that he wore a wig.

s still intervening about the payment of  
inder of the money, the governor pressed  
away to take his obligation for it, paya-  
en or fifteen days, as the general was  
to march, and avowed that he could  
art without a receipt; and that he must  
till he completed the sum. Mr. Han-  
rested his hope that no one would suffer  
count; but that he could not answer to  
cipals to give a receipt in exchange for  
gation whatever.

days after, our author privately conveyed  
l the ship, money and goods to the value  
n thousand crowns, and on the 29th he  
he ship again with five thousand crowns  
eaving Matteuse, his old Armenian clerk,  
servants to solicit for the remainder, that  
, in conformity to the shah's decree.

e Mr. Hanway takes his leave of Persia,  
some account of the religion of the Gue-  
lich is still preserved by some of the pos-  
f the ancient Indians and Persians: This  
sprang from Zeroaster, who lived about  
of the world 2860. This great philoso-

ruck with the demonstrations he observed  
erfection of that self-existent Being, who  
author of all good, taught his followers to

God under the symbol of light or fire,  
ing the brightness, activity, purity, and  
otibility of that element, as bearing the  
rfect resemblance to the nature of the be-  
Being. Thus the Persians honoured the  
he brightest image of God, and offered up  
crifices in the open air, thinking it inju-  
rious

THEY HAVE THE NAME OF THE GREAT GOD, WHICH THEY HOLD AS THE GREATEST OF ALL NAMES.

THESE ARE THE ONLY TEMPLES OF THE GODS IN THE WHOLE OF INDIA, AND THE ONLY PLACES WHERE THE GODS ARE WORSHIPPED. THE GODS ARE NOT WORSHIPPED IN ANY OTHER MANNER, BUT ONLY BY THE PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS. THE GODS ARE NOT WORSHIPPED IN ANY OTHER MANNER, BUT ONLY BY THE PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

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Round this temple are gathered poor devotees, who come on their own country, and are chaste and pure of heart. They are the victims of the sins of their friends, which, it seems, can be done only by the sacrifice of their lives. They mark their foreheads with saffron, and are distinguished for piety among the people. Their lives are full of pain and sorrow, but they are contented and happy.

At a small distance from the temple is a rock, with a horizontal opening

and three broad, from which issues a blue flame, like that from the reed or cane in the temple. In serene weather it burns low, but during a high wind, it sometimes mounts to eight feet; yet without any apparent effect on the rocks or surrounding objects. Here the devotees also pay their adorations.

What is still more singular, for two miles round this place, on removing the surface of the ground to the depth of two or three inches, the uncovered part immediately takes fire on applying a coal or torch to it; but though it warms the earth, it does not change its substance. If a cane, or even a paper tube, be fixed, about two inches deep in the earth, and a live coal be held over the top and blown on, a flame instantly issues, without burning either the cane or the paper, provided their edges be luted. Three or four of those burning canes will boil a pot, and in this manner the people dress their victuals.

Though this flame burns so spontaneously, it may be as easily extinguished as that of spirits of wine. Round this remarkable spot, brimstone is dug, and springs of naphtha are found. The springs boil up highest when the weather is thick and hazy; and the naphtha, often kindling on its surface, spreads with incredible rapidity to a considerable distance. In short, the everlasting fire is really natural to the soil, and may be traced to brimstone and naphtha. The latter, indeed, is the only fuel the inhabitants use for domestic use, and is generally kept in earthen vessels underground, and at a distance from their houses, because it is apt to kindle of itself.

In the peninsula of Apcheron is a kind of white naphtha, of a thinner consistence, which the Russians

Russian consul, it seems had informed the  
or of Astracan, that the plague was raging  
an; and, in consequence of this, Mr. Han-  
s strictly interrogated, if he had any goods  
d from that place. They were then or-  
land on a small desolate island to the  
he channel of the Volga, where a surgeon  
d them with the usual precautions; and,  
ng satisfied they were not under infec-  
ir letters were dipped in vinegar, and de-  
o him.

red enquiries were made, as to the places  
ence they had taken their cargo, and  
ey had personally been since they left

state matters remained, till the 11th of  
during which space they suffered both  
weather and the want of fresh provi-  
t last, a signal was made by the guard-  
Mr. Hanway and the captain to come on  
hen they had the mortification to be  
he performance of quarantine on an un-  
island, still more to the eastward. But  
red them most, was to learn that all their  
patches and passports, with the lives of  
ldiers, were lost by the attacks of the  
on the party which carried them.  
th, the governor of Astracan signified  
ion for Mr. Hanway to come up as far  
d of Caraza, situated on a small branch  
ga, on condition that he brought nei-  
s nor baggage with him. At this  
as lodged in a house detached from  
d the other passengers, and, before he  
t to proceed further, he was required  
self entirely naked in the open air,  
and

and to pass through the unpleasant having a pail of warm water thrown

Having undergone this discipline in a barge rowed by twelve grenadiers for Astracan. The day after his arrival on the governor, whose behaviour changed since he visited him. In the subject of trade in general he was though very inquisitive about proceedings; and not even the most handsome present could procure instant civility and constrained attention.

Every danger of infection applied to the most scrupulous, our author to depart for Petersburg on the morrow; but the Volga being covered in ice, he resolved to travel by land. In Russian convoy under a guard of Cossacks, following the same route, he was happy with his two servants; and in a few days he crossed the Volga.

On the 28th, they met a large party way to Astracan; from which they saw four persons in the neighbourhood of the river, and, as a bloody shirt had been found in the way, it was concluded that they had been murdered. This intelligence taught them to be more watch than usual, and induced them to travel together, who, from the impatience of the winter, were before inclined to separate. A few days after they found a large party of soldiers and the harness of several horses belonging to the persons who had actually been murdered.

At Zaritzen, where they arrived on the 31st of December, Mr. Hanway dined with his fellow-travellers, who acted as

own. This gentleman presented his wife in company, who saluted her, as is customary; which, he presented them with small cups of wine on a salver, and which she again received after dinner, though she did not sit at table.

At this entertainment the viands were numerous, but ill-dressed; and the quantity of wine drunk was almost beyond belief.

After this feast was made on purpose to reconcile a friend of the host and a principal antagonist of Astracan, who had quarrelled. Their wine being drunk, they were desired to kiss each other; and then the rest of the company followed them in a similar manner. To complete the farce, they immediately began to reproach each other for past injuries; so little reliance is to be placed on friendships contracted at a gaming board.

The snow at this season rendered the roads impassable for wheeled carriages, Mr. Hanway ordered his waggon to be placed on a sledge, and set out on the 6th, accompanied only by two servants.

On the 7th day, the cold was so intense, that wine was put under his feather-bed. At night he reached Simbirsk, situated on the Don, where he found no rest, but liberty and content. The winds blew so excessively keen, that the carriers did not always venture to face them; for which reason they were frequently obliged to halt, and were obliged to direct their way by a compass.

On the 13th, they stopped at Bruslano, where the inhabitants informed them, that the preceding night a band of robbers had broken into some houses, and not only plundered the inhabitants of what they could find, but tortured them, by putting their hands between their fingers, to make them

discover their money. These vill<sup>l</sup> pursued, but escaped.

During this inclement season, in the most miserable manner. I have any chimney, and as the sm<sup>l</sup> is carried out through the wind filled with smoke, that it is imp<sup>l</sup> at more than two or three feet till the wood is burnt to ashes such as wish to escape suffocatio<sup>n</sup> on their hands and knees.

At Moscow, where our autho<sup>r</sup> 22d, he received letters, informi<sup>g</sup> cession to a considerable fortune a relation. He staid at that met<sup>l</sup> and provided himself with a ligh<sup>t</sup> he determined to travel post. T<sup>l</sup> so well adapted to the climate, Mr. Hanway slept at one time, while he had been carried one h<sup>l</sup> sixty-six English miles.

The whole road between Mos<sup>c</sup> burgh is marked out in the inc<sup>l</sup> of fir-trees on both sides; and, large piles of wood, which may any person belonging to the way in the night. The distance capitals is no less than four hur<sup>l</sup> eight English miles; yet Peter performed the journey in forty-<sup>l</sup>

Mr. Hanway arrived at Peter<sup>l</sup> of January, after having been year and four months, in whi<sup>l</sup> above four thousand r<sup>l</sup> gh, it is univers<sup>l</sup> Peter I. in the begi<sup>n</sup>

century, and may now be considered as the  
ern metropolis. Though the soil was for-  
ly a barren morass, the genius of the founder  
converted it into solid land, and raised an  
ant and superb city, on a spot the most un-  
oising. This place ranges on both sides of the  
a. At the upper end of the north side stands  
citadel, which is more remarkable for the  
ber of lives sacrificed in building it, than for  
length.

As Peter took Amsterdam for his model, this  
is intersected by canals; but, singular as it  
appear in such a climate, the houses are  
fly built in the Italian taste, and have more  
erous windows than the buildings in Eng-  
\*.

The climate in the Russian dominions is very  
ous. In the month of February, at Peter-  
gh, the sun generally shines bright, the sky is  
e, and every object seems to glitter with gems,  
le the human frame is braced by the cold.  
ing on sledges then constitutes the principal  
usement of the young and active.

March commonly brings showers, which, with  
increasing heat of the sun, begin to melt the  
ice of the ice, which in the Neva is sometimes  
e quarters of a yard thick. About the end  
hat month, it frequently breaks up, and navi-  
on begins to be restored.

April is often warm, and serves as the prelude  
he spring: but it is sometimes the beginning

By the heavy duties which have been laid on windows in  
country, modern architecture is deformed; for few now  
used to study the beauty of appearance, but only the sav-  
of respect.



of June before vegetation has made any considerable progress. The heat at that time is very intense, its effects on nature are easily traced from day to day.

From this time, till the middle of August, is almost constantly above the freezing point, for about two hours every night. During this period, is even disagreeable weather would be still more unpleasant, but showers occasionally refresh the land. To those who resided here five years, our summer is a delightful season till the end of August, when this rarely happens: August is the season of rural beauty and vegetation; so that, for the first time alone in the year, nature appears in all her beauty.

In October and November the weather is frozen, and when once the ice is set, the snow hard, the period of conveyance by sledges commences. It is nothing unusual to bring goods to market at the distance of one hundred miles. In December and January the weather is very severe, that many persons die of it, either perishing, or lose their health.

The Russians are generally of a middle stature, though many of them are tall. The women, however, are less lovely than in many other countries, and as they naturally possess are objects of contempt. It is an avowed sentiment with them, that if a woman have sufficient plumpness, they will be beautiful.

The common people are dressed in coats made of sheep skins, with the fur inside. They wear fur caps. However, the nobles dress nearly in the same manner.

Except wearing a great coat lined with fur, with a fur cap, whenever they go abroad.

Except the difference of petticoats, the lower class of women wear sheep-skin coats, like the men; but those who move in a higher sphere have silk cloaks lined with furs, which are rich or ordinary, according to rank and fortune.

Having closed his commercial engagements at Petersburg, on the 9th of July 1750, Mr. Hanway left this place, and proceeding along the banks of the Neva, came to the palace of Strelna Musa, about twenty versets from the capital. It is situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive view of the Gulph of Finland. The gardens are laid out in a fine taste, and the whole edifice was intended to have been on a magnificent scale, had Peter lived to realize his ideas. However, Peterkoff, which that great monarch left a mean building, by the partiality of his successors, has risen into grandeur; while Strelna Musa has been neglected. Indeed, Peterkoff has many local advantages. It has fine water-works, said to resemble those of Versailles, and the landscapes it commands are highly picturesque.

Mr. Hanway, passing the Gulph of Finland, arrived at Cronstadt, where unfavourable weather confined him here several days. This delay gave him an opportunity of examining the dry dock, contrived by Peter the Great, which is one of the most stupendous works of the kind in the world. It extends above seven hundred fathoms, is sixty feet wide at the bottom, eighty at the top, and forty deep, furnished with different flood-gates. Fourteen line of battle ships may be accommodated here at once. Adjoining is a capital reservoir.

The Island of Cronstadt is about 10 miles in circumference, but very barren and unproductive. However, as it is a principal and flourishing place.

On the 15th, our author embarked, and in three days landed at the capital of Estonia, and from Peterburgh. It submits to capitulation, and is only taxed a contribution of five thousand for the thousand soldiers. The population is calculated at eight thousand, but the suburbs are large and well peopled. The people seem to be formal and reserved in manners, but are extremely industrious and in the most perfect security. The city is adapted for the reception of a large army, there are large magazines of arms, and the country abounds.

Great part of Revel stands up and has regular fortifications, neither wide nor uniform, but for the most part particularly the port, though they contain little remarkable.

On the 19th, Mr. Hanway re-embarked, and passed the Isle of Gothland, before he sailed, on the morning of the 24th, for the mouth of the Vistula, and sailed up to Dantz, about three English miles in circumference. It is well fortified with lofty works, and a deep fosse. The fortifications require about five hundred men to man them, but cannot maintain so many, unless

The houses of Dantz are generally of brick, which, with other peculiarities, taken out from the

streets. The inhabitants are very agreeable in manners, and the women have all the personal attractions of the English ladies. Here women distinguish affect the Polish manners, and the respectful way of saluting a lady, is to kiss her hand, or rather the hem of her petticoat, as is commonly practised by the Poles.

Republican spirit pervades this great commercial city, which is under the protection of Prussia \*. The arsenal is well filled with arms of different kinds; but many of them are old and rusty.

Among the curiosities which chiefly attracted our author's attention, was the great Lutheran church, an ancient structure, which still retains the images and other emblems of popery. This, however, is not merely a matter of indifference, it was stipulated by treaty. Among the paintings is one on wood by Van Dyke, representing the resurrection. It is much admired for its execution, though it is said to be one of the first performances in oil colours.

Grain is the principal article of traffic here, and, in plentiful seasons, is brought down the Vistula in amazing quantities. The vessels employed in this trade are about fifty tons burden; sometimes no fewer than one thousand six hundred of them pass down the Vistula within a

our traveller having spent a week very agreeably at Dantzic, and provided himself with a passport, took leave of his friends. He soon entered a country where many revolutions have taken place in this part of Europe within less than half a century, that the politician is confounded, and the philosopher and the Christian gain new force for their arguments against expecting stability in human affairs.

tered

tered the Prussian dominions, at a small pleasant city, he was examined, whence he came, and whither he was going. This is done in Prussia, and gives a good idea of military discipline.

He now travelled over an open country of arable lands, pretty populous. At Stargard, the metropolis of Pomerania, is a cathedral church of great antiquity. There are three reformed churches, in one of which service is performed in the French language.

Our author next arrived at Koenigsberg, a town on the Oder, which river is crossed by a fine timber bridge. On the north bank is a large park and garden, belonging to the margrave of Schwedt, with a very neat town, bearing the same name, adjacent. Near this place are the execution places of two malefactors, who had been hanged on the wheel. A gallows, he observes, is erected in every town on an eminence, though the severity of the government prevents the commission of many crimes, and consequently execution.

The palace of the margrave is a magnificent building that has any grandeur of appearance. The gardens are miles. Men of family and fortune are invited to court; and the country is the theatre of their active services on the spot where they draw the income that supports them.

As he approached to Berlin, the country began to wear a more cultivated appearance, but the want of inclosures is a defect in the husbandry; nor is that vivid verdure which captivates the eye in the English parks.

From Dantzic to Berlin, the distance is about seven German, or about two hundred English miles.

The entrance into the metropolis of Prussia is airy and elegant; the streets are regular and clean, and the houses uniform. Near the Pont Neuf, over the Spree, is an equestrian statue of Frederic William the Great, which is esteemed a piece of excellent workmanship. The palace of the Pont Neuf is also a magnificent pile.

The first object that strikes a traveller is the royal palace, called the Castle. The walls of the grand front are seven or eight feet thick, which, though they add to the strength of the building, give a dark and gloomy air to its apartments.

The economy used in this court deserves notice. The common articles of furniture are of massy silver, in which the fashion does not exceed seven per cent. so that four millions of dollars might be easily realized, should the exigencies of the state require it. In this palace are the pictures of Charles V. and his empress, the frames of which are of solid silver, and weigh six hundred and sixty pounds, or six centners. There is also a grand crown lustre of seven centners, and many separate articles of four or five centners weight. A music gallery is beautifully ornamented with silver; and one end of a gallery, for about twenty feet high, and as many in width, is wholly furnished with gilt plate, which is entirely for parade.

The king's private apartments are simply elegant; the prevailing taste is stucco gilt. Several of the rooms have tables with pens, ink, and lose, papers, which indicate the dispatch of business, rather than the pomp of royalty. The hall is decorated with several large and excellent paintings, and the grand saloon is hung with tapestry, re-

presenting our Saviour driving  
changers, the last supper, the m  
of fishes, and washing his discip

The throne in the audienc  
velvet, embroidered with gold,  
chaste, taste. In the old quart  
the most remarkable piece of  
of crimson velvet, adorned with  
dred cyphers, with electoral cro  
pearls: the chairs in this apartm  
same style. In this bed it is us  
the blood royal to consummate.

The arsenal forms one side o  
is said to be well stocked with  
siting it is attended with some  
monies, our author declined an  
external, however, of this edifi  
has indeed a profusion of ornam

From the palace he proceeded  
brary, which, he observes, woul  
apartment for a common school  
tions are excellent, and liberty i  
person, who has the appearance  
to study here from ten in the  
in the afternoon. In this collec  
dred Bibles of different langua  
'and one is kept as a kind of r  
been that which Charles I. of  
the scaffold, and which was  
Elector of Brandenburg by Di

\* Like other relics, this Bible app  
The writer of this saw another, beari  
cypher, which was exposed to sale a fe  
Compton, in Gloucestershire, among oth  
Lady Vane, the representative of the Ju

is also a Koran in MS. in such a minute character and on such thin paper, as to be only an inch and a half in bulk.

The opera-house is an elegant modern edifice adorned with splendid scenes in an exquisite taste. It has three galleries, and is capable of containing two thousand persons. The columns which support the roof are ranged in such a manner as to throw the whole into a grand illusion. The orchestra consists of about fifty performers.

This amusement is entirely supported at the king's expence, and in some measure is made subservient to political purposes. His majesty is extremely attached to music, and has acquired great knowledge of that science.

The fortifications of the city of Berlin are regular, though not formidable. The French language is almost as prevalent here as the German. Many of the public structures are magnificent, and the streets being regular, give the whole an air of grandeur.

Several thousands of French manufacturers having found protection in this country, the arts and manufactures are carried to a great degree of beauty and perfection. Gold and silver lace, and wrought silks, are scarcely to be purchased on such advantageous terms in any other place.

Before Mr. Hanway left Berlin, his curiosity carried him to Charlottenburg, about a German league distant. This palace was founded by his majesty's grandfather, but has been finished in a fine style by the present sovereign. It has a range of ten apartments well disposed, ornamented with stucco and gilding. The ball room, in particular, is worthy of the king who designed it.



an ensign, fill up the vacant places. But this is not the only method he takes to ingratiate himself with his soldiery. The humblest officer knows that his injuries will be redressed by the king; for wherever he may be stationed, he needs only to write to his sovereign, and by the return of the post he may expect an answer, frequently written by the prince's own hand. He sometimes even condescends to advise, where he thinks the party errs in judgment, or is influenced by unreasonable desires.

His conversation is free and easy, even to pleasantry; but he knows how to support his dignity, not only through fear but affection.

He is choice in his food, but eats moderately; and mixes water with his wine. He takes Spanish snuff to excess, and his clothes frequently bear the marks of this harmless though inelegant practice.

His face is florid, and his looks inclined to the pensive, or rather are expressive of the incessant labour of the mind. He begins to stoop, and is plump rather than corpulent. He often appears in boots, and always in regimentals; and he is master only of one change for the winter, and another for the summer. Our author saw his wardrobe, which is either mean or noble, according to the impression it makes on the spectator. Little minds, which are caught by show, will receive small gratification from the display.

So little does he observe useless forms, that he has risen from his chair at his writing table, and ordered his secretary to take his place, and write down what he dictated standing. He often asks his most familiar favourites, if they think the condition of a king desirable above all others; and

and then tells them how easily their opinion, by observing with attention the duties of a king in

Besides his great skill in music, a composer as well as a performer for poetry; and after undergoing a general in the day, he possesses the facility as to answer letters of pleasure in the evening, or even to compose

The grand secret of life, the execution of business of every day, the distribution of the several hours of the day, no body understands better than he. He generally goes to bed at seven or eight hours rest, gets up at a stated routine of business or amusements, not engaged in war, he generally spends every morning in playing the flute, before he enters his cabinet till eleven: he then receives his ministers and transacts other public affairs, when he usually goes abroad. He is very self in performing the duties of a king, keeping up the spirit of discipline, one, dinner is served up: about three o'clock comes to read to him; and in the evening a concert. This is the usual routine which fills up the day; and the regular reign is carried into every part of the state.

His reputation is established on a foundation, was it only for the great and glorious stroke in politics, by which he saved his country from the jaws of him who before his time, sported with the wretched, and saw unmoved

now. In the Prussian dominions the decision of causes cannot be protracted to a ruinous length, nor carried to an enormous expence\*.

Potsdam is agreeably situated on a branch of the Spree, and is an elegant and regular town. The palace is small but handsome; and some of the apartments are richly furnished with works of mechanic art, and the finest productions of taste and genius.

Here the royal guards are quartered, who amount to two thousand men, all of large stature, personable, and well clothed. They are distinguished by wearing silver-laced hats and black cockades. His present majesty has wisely declined the oppressive measures practised by his father, to keep up a race of giants, and yet they are still remarkably tall. The officers dine every day in a large apartment at the king's expence.

The Prussian soldiers, in general, have remarkably short coats, strengthened at the elbows with leather, in the form of a heart; which prevents the necessity of patching an old garment. A soldier here is never seen in rags; but as far as respects personal neatness, all appear to be gentlemen. The guards, and some other regiments, have new clothes every year; but in general, two suits serve for three years. The pay of a common soldier is eight grosch, or fourteen pence a week, out of which they are supposed to spend three pence in washing, and in materials for cleaning their arms; but it should be observed, that they are furnished with bread gratis.

\* We will venture to affirm, that a prompt and cheap execution of distributive justice, is one of the greatest blessings of any country, and without it, no country can be happy.

ns, commonly called Saxon, here are supposed to have received their finest tints.

This place is an academy, with nearly seven hundred students, and here is the Sokoloff church, where Martin Luther first preached the doctrine which gave rise to the reformation. In this church that great reformer is interred; but has no monument than a brass plate with an inscription, except his original portrait painted on the wall, and well preserved.

The people here have a strong tincture of the Saxon superstition, and the credulous maintain, that the devil visited Luther in the library, now annexed to the academy; but that the reformer rebuked him by throwing his inkstand at his head.

Passing through this electorate, Mr. Hanway observed, that the fertility of the soil did operate much to increase the opulence of the inhabitants. On the 25th, he saw Molsberg, a magnificent palace of the Elector of Saxony, situated on an eminence near the village of Isengberg. The approach is by a long avenue, planted with chestnut trees, and is encompassed by woods, in which the prince takes such delight in hunting the wild boar, that he fixes his residence here sometimes for months successively.

Hunting, indeed, is the favourite diversion of the Saxon court; but by indulging this too far, the subjects are more distressed than the brutes. Some thirty thousand head of deer are said to range in the open fields and forests; but though they commit terrible depredations on the crops of the farmer, he dares not kill one, under the penalty of being sent to the gallies. In every town of note, five men keep watch every night

by

by rotation, to frighten the d  
from destroying their corn.

The peasants of this count  
fions to market from a great  
barrows, whose structure is w  
purpose. The wheel is bou  
both larger and lighter than  
land.

Dresden, the capital, is se  
a plain, surrounded by loft  
nearest of which are conve  
The Elbe divides it into two  
a stone bridge, five hundred  
and thirty-six broad, consistin  
Upon this structure stands a  
curious workmanship.

The city contains many  
fix or seven stories high, a  
squares. Near the entrance  
New City is an equestrian sta  
erected on a lofty pedestal, fa  
ecuted by a common smith, a  
admiration, though it has ma

The trade of Dresden is  
consisting chiefly in silver in  
fifteen days from the mines  
amount of twenty thousand  
is immediately coined into flo  
lue than the current coin, c  
is conveyed into the neigh  
and melted down into pieces  
tions.

Among the calamities unde  
rate labours, that of religious  
the least. The Lutheran cler

minists; while both think themselves extremely injured, by the countenance given at court to the Roman Catholics. The Protestants deem it a gross absurdity to be ruled by a Catholic prince; for, according to the established Saxon constitution, only one Catholic church can be allowed at Dresden. A chapel, however, is connived at, as a private place of worship.

Our author visited the Grune Gewolbe, a part of the royal palace, consisting of several apartments, replete with curiosities, which have been collected at an immense expence.

The first chamber contains one hundred small, but exquisite, statues, principally in brass. Among others, are an equestrian statue of Augustus II. King of Poland, Frederic William the Great of Prussia, after the famous statue of Berlin, Lewis XIV. Mercurius, Centaurs, &c.

The second chamber contains a variety of ivory figures, among which are Abraham offering up his son Isaac, with the angel descending, all of exquisite workmanship; a fine crucifix; and a ship completely rigged, with ropes of gold wire.

The third is filled with silver ornaments, in particular, a large fountain, and four vases of vast size.

The fourth contains vessels of pure gold, and silver gilt. The pannels of this apartment are of looking glass.

The fifth is a spacious room, in which are many precious stones, wrought with great art; a cup of lapis nephriticus; a statue of Charles II. of England; a ball of crystal, six inches in diameter, without blemish; a large goblet set round with the most curious and costly antiques; several fine tables in mosaic; and the angel N





termixed. At length he arrived at St. berg, another hunting palace, belonging to the elector, which is extremely well situated for the purpose of the intended destination. This building is large, and the apartments are superlatively fine.

Proceeding on his journey, he met nothing worth notice till he came to Leipzig, the greatest trading town of Germany, it has no river of any magnitude near it, there are three fairs,—on New Year's Day, Easter, and Michaelmas, to which resort, people of every European nation, either to buy or sell. But what adds to the pre-eminence of Leipzig over many cities, which have superior local advantages, is that liberty of conscience granted to all religions\*. Hence the inhabitants are distinguished for their industry, and their progress in moral and intellectual improvement. It is the seat of a considerable university. The inhabitants amount to about forty thousand within the walls, and the suburbs are also very populous.

The fortifications seem rather calculated for the use of the inhabitants to walk on, than for defence. The citizens, however, maintain about a hundred soldiers. The streets are clean and commodious, and the houses in general are adorned with elegant fronts.

In the vicinity of Leipzig are fine gardens, that called the Apel garden, in particular, is laid out in an excellent taste, and is ornamented with statues, which, though not masterly performances, are so ranged as to have a pleasing effect.


\* It is astonishing that the obvious advantages resulting from toleration, have not yet put a final end to bigotry. Men should still be weak enough to think they are justified by persecuting his creatures.



In his road to Landsberg, Mr. Hanway had a fine view of Hall, famous for its university. At Landsberg he re-entered the Prussian dominions; the transition from one sovereignty to another, being very rapid in Germany, from the intermixture of property, and the small extent of principalities. Indeed the subjects of the petty states of Germany, which are very numerous, are the most oppressed of human beings. Their princes, by every art of exaction, can scarcely raise enough to support their affected dignity; though it may be supposed that their necessities render them ingenious in devising the means of obtaining supplies. Yet poverty and morality seem in this country at least to be intimately allied; for thefts and robberies are hardly known.

On the 3d of September, our author arrived at Magdeburg, distinguished for its fortifications which are immensely strong. This city is under the sovereignty of the king of Prussia, and is remarkable for its magazines of merchandize, which are spread from this centre over the surrounding country. In the great square is an ancient statue of the emperor Otho, who is said to have founded this city in the year 930.

Soon after quitting Magdeburg, Mr. Hanway had a fracas with a custom-house officer, on account of the postillion attempting to evade the payment of a certain duty. However, by his spirited conduct, he brought himself off in the most honourable manner, and was allowed to pursue his journey without molestation. It should be observed, that the German postillions wear the liveries of the countries to which they belong; and use small French horns, which some of them sound in no unpleasant manner.



The ducal palace answers the same but it has several well-furnished apartments and two small galleries of pictures. I declined seeing the public library, thinking a simple view of books is a more barren amusement, than surveying the sky with contemplating him who made it.

Next day he reached Brunswick, a fortified place. This is the ducal residence, an arsenal well filled with every kind of arms and ordnance. On the ramparts is a mortar piece, made in 1411, which is ten feet and nine inches in diameter. It requires five hundred pounds of powder to charge it, and a shot or ball of seven hundred and thirty pounds will go to the distance of thirty-two thousand paces. It can throw a bomb of one thousand pounds.

The mill.

in the clouds of heaven, which communicates a very solemn air to the edifice. The high is of marble, supported by Aaron and es, and surrounded by statues of the four gelists.

His court is distinguished for its politeness, particularly to the English, who pass this way. The duke seems more attached to ease and happiness, than vain parade. His coach is generally attended by no more than seven servants, and some of his family always occupy the vacant seats. The palace of Saltzdahlen stands above a German mile from Brunswick, and is chiefly constructed of timber, lined with painted cloth, which gives the apartments an air of grandeur at a small expence. The picture gallery is a noble apartment, and contains many capital productions of the pencil. The left wing is furnished with a grotesque taste, with porcelain; and another filled with painted enamelled ware, great part of which is said to have been executed by Raphael d'Urbino, while he was enamoured of the duke's daughter.

Among the most celebrated paintings, are Adam and Eve viewing the dead body of Abel, trying to open his eyes; Abraham embracing his own son, after the trial which God had made of his faith; Peter delivered from prison by the angel; Judith and her attendant holding the head of Holofernes, which still seems to retain the last traces of life; Cephalus and Procris; and various others.

The dutchy of Brunswick carries on a pretty extensive trade with Bohemia. It abounds in wine, esteemed the best in the empire; and much is made from turnip seed.

view of several islets in the middle of which is five or six miles broad.

Hamburg is one of the towns below the Hanseatic league, and is a place of importance. Its situation for trade and reputation of its laws and government pleased it with opulent merchants, with an extensive commerce. It stands in the river of Holstein, on the north side of the Elbe, that river forms many islands, and the streets are so low, as to be frequently flooded by the tides.

The houses in general are substantial and make a stately appearance; but the streets are so narrow, as to render it difficult to use wheel carriages. However, the parts of the town which are open and airy, these being more remote from the river, are frequented by commercial people.

Hamburg is, with respect to Germany, what Amsterdam is to Europe—the general market of natural produce and manufacture of canals, ships may unload at the wharves which are stored with the most valuable commodities.

The whole number of vessels, of all burthen, belonging to the town, is four hundred; some of the largest of which go to and from London. The British are possessed of as many distinguished ships as any body of foreigners enjoy in the world.

The fortifications on the land are very strong. The walks round the city extend about four English miles.

most places, are very pleasant. On the east side of the town is a fine piece of water, formed by the Alster, within the walls, which, in the summer, is covered with pleasure-boats. The citizens have several gardens on the banks of the Elbe and the Alster; they are kept in the neatest trim; and, from their diminutive size, appear more like a puppet-show than a rural scene.

The city is divided into five parishes, which have as many capital churches. Lutheranism is the established religion, and Roman Catholics are objects of great jealousy; but the Jews, the universal brokers of nations, live unmolested.

The government of Hamburg is vested in four burgomasters, and twenty-four senators; fourteen of whom are chosen from among the merchants, and ten from the professors of the law. There are also four syndics, who act as secretaries of state, and as many professed secretaries. Besides, every parish has the appointment of three officers, in the nature of the tribunes among the ancient Romans; and nothing of moment is determined by the senate without their concurrence. The population within the walls may be computed at one hundred and eighty thousand souls, and it is probable, that the suburbs and adjacent villages contain about half that number. Except sugar-baking and cotton-printing, the manufactures of this place are very inconsiderable.

The better sort of people, among the men, are very affable; but the women appear reserved. State and grandeur are here lost in the superior attention to commercial pursuits. Indeed the easy circumstances of the majority of the inhabitants, and the equality of the constitution under which they live, have infused a certain degree of republic

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Hamburg is one of the towns belong to the Hanseatic league, and is a place of importance. Its situation for trade and reputation of its laws and government has filled it with opulent merchants, who carry on an extensive commerce. It stands in the north of Holstein, on the north side of the Elbe, that river forms many islands, and the streets are so low, as to be frequently flooded by the tides.

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The principal church is the St. Nikolai church, which is a fine specimen of the German architecture.

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125 NASSAU ST. N.Y. 10038



Most of the streets are narrow, but many of buildings make a handsome appearance, and shops are full of merchandise. In the marketplace is the figure of a giant fourteen feet high, clothed in armour, said to represent a general who saved the city when it was in the utmost danger from its enemies. The great dome devoted to the Lutheran religion, is the most remarkable structure in the place. It is built in the Gothic style, and seems to possess the quality preserving the bodies of the dead from corruption. In confirmation of this, it is reported that bodies, which had been buried one hundred and fifty years, were discovered entire, with their skins black and parched, but the features distinguishable, and the cohesion of the parts unaltered. The vault in which they were deposited, is about six feet below the surface of the earth, vaulted over, and seems to have nothing extraordinary, except that the air is temperate and perpetually dry.

Several persons have offered considerable sums to have their bodies deposited in this receptacle for immortality: but the priests, it is said, refused the boon, alleging that it is the decree of heaven, "that man should return to the dust from which he was made."

The vicinity of Bremen being subject to inundations, a long causeway is raised for the convenience of travelling. Passing along this, Mr. Hanway re-entered the Prussian dominions, and at length arrived at Wildeshausen, a principal town, and the residence of the great bailiff of the district.

From thence he advanced to Hasselune, a pretty agreeable town, in the electorate of Cologne.

Poverty and superstition reign. A crucifix is erected on almost every observation.

Lingen was the next stage in the circle of Westphalia, and is in the province of Prussia. The town is small, the buildings are neat, the general appearance under the sovereignty of Prussia.

Our author now approached the United States, where the women were blinded with the smoke arising from the use of which is here the usual fuel. The air began to pass through exhibiting a degree of cleanliness, for which the country is remarkable.

In a short time he arrived at a city in the province of Overijssel, which constituted one of the Hanseatic States, subject to the States.

It stands on the river Yssel, a place of great importance for vessels of large burden. There is a wooden bridge, where passes a heavy toll. The town is well fortified, a strong garrison. The houses are neat, and the inland trade is considerable.

From hence is a regular stage to Amsterdam, and about midway is Loo, a fine seat of the Prince of Orange. Voorthuisen is a small town, and the environs are not very fertile.

At the distance of two German miles from this, lies Amersfort. On approaching this place, evident signs appear of the power of the Dutch. The tobacco plant is raised with great labour, and for the use of the people. The consumption is so universal in this country, that it costs no expence or trouble to the people.

Amersfort is an ancient and pretty large town, the small river Eems, which runs into the Zuyder Sea. The houses are clean to an extreme, the manners of the people are far from being artificially delicate; and their rusticity is shewn in their contempt for strangers.

About two English miles from this town stands the dyke, a palace belonging to the Orange family, with a park eight miles in circumference. Our author being impatient to reach Amsterdam, declined visiting Utrecht. In his way he passed through Naarden, the boundary of the Prince of Holland, and a well fortified place, lying near the Zuyder Sea. From hence to Amsterdam is reckoned two German miles. The whole country appears below the level of the sea, and is enriched with gardens and luxuriant pastures. In the avenue to Amsterdam, is a causeway lined with villages and gardens, which add greatly to the beauty of this artificial country.

The city of Amsterdam, as well as many others in the Netherlands, are works of art and labour, inferior to the greatest monuments of human industry in ancient times. It stands about two hundred and twenty miles eastward from London, and derives its name from the river Amstel, or the dam of the Amstel, which, by corruption, assumes its present appellation.

Our author computes that it is about four hundred years old from its first foundation, and five hundred and seventy from the era that it was fortified with walls. In 1570 the Dutch began to lay the basis of their opulence and power. Emerging from Calvinism, and wearied with the oppressions of the Spanish government, they emancipated themselves into liberty, after a long struggle.

struggle and many conflicts, and formed a republic.

About the year 1660, the flame of liberty occasioned such a conflux of people to Amster that the walls were extended, and by subsequent enlargements, they are become three leagues circuit. The city is esteemed nearly one so populous as London or Paris; and with its walls are computed to be twenty-six thousand five hundred houses.

The main strength of the place consists in the difficulty of access both by sea and land; and the numerous shoals that obstruct the mouth of the Texel have proved no bar to commercial enterprise, though they render navigation dangerous to ships of war. Economy is here perceptible in every thing: even the bastions of the fortifications which are very numerous, have each a windmill.

Many of the streets are lined with canals planted with trees. No wheel carriages are allowed to be drawn here, except on paying a duty. Coaches are set on sledges, drawn by horse, and on the same vehicle goods and merchandise of every kind are conveyed from one part of the town to another.

The houses are rather distinguished for neatness than elegance; and the principal care of the inhabitants seems to be laid out in keeping their houses perfectly clean, which the nature of the climate renders in some measure necessary; but cleanliness is far from keeping pace with neatness.

Of all the buildings in Amsterdam, the town hall is the most remarkable. Its front is two hundred and eighty-two feet in length, and its depth is two hundred and thirty-two feet,

Eight one hundred and sixteen feet, exclusive of the cupola. The expence of its erection cost three millions of guilders, which, considering the value of money at that period, is an astonishing sum; but it should be considered, that it stands on thirteen thousand large piles of wood, so that the foundation greatly enhanced the expence.

This immense fabric contains the offices and tribunals for the execution of the laws, in every branch of government. It is nightly guarded by a body of the burghers, who are charged with the protection of this great reservoir of the wealth of the United Provinces. The Bank, which is kept in the lower apartments, is said to contain immense sums of specie.

The Exchange is likewise a spacious and convenient structure. It is supported by forty-six pillars marked with numbers, and every merchant has his particular station, that he may be the more easily found.

Though Calvinism is the established religion, all persuasions are allowed the free exercise of their modes of worship. The Jews are very numerous, and have several synagogues. To render marriages, however, valid, they must either be performed according to the rites of the established church, or the parties must first enter into a contract before the civil magistrate; after which they are indulged with their own particular ceremonies.

In passing over the Ya to Saardam, our author observed the various purposes to which windmills are applied in this country. They are used for sawing timber, for grinding woods and other materials for dyeing, and for almost every manufacture to which machinery is applicable.

different provinces, and other European courts, the seat of amusement, and pleasure, in the United Provinces.

Delft, which was the seat of the States-General, is a very ancient city, surrounded by meadows of excellent grass. This place is famous for its population is computed at 120,000.

Rotterdam, about seventy miles from Amsterdam, may be considered as the second city of the Republic. Indeed it has several advantages over Amsterdam itself, particularly with respect to the trade of Europe: besides the Scheldt, the Maese is more safe and commodious than the Texel, and the air is more healthy.

Among other public buildings, there is a hall for the merchants; but the most remarkable is the great church of St. Lawrence, where are the monuments of several illustrious persons. On the great bridge is a statue of the famous Erasmus.

The British factory is situated at North Britons, who have been settled here since the Duke of Marlborough's time. During the wars in Flanders, the Duke of Marlborough erected by the contributions of the officers, merchants, and military, the only regular episcopal church, and established, belonging to Great Britain, in a foreign country.

On the 27th of October, 1795, the French came down the Maese to Heerwyk, and took possession of it. *is one of the best harbours in the provinces, the town is of great importance, and every traveller had the pleasure of visiting it.*

flown of British ships of war, under the command of Lord Anson, intended to convey George II. to England. The sight of his country's ships of war was the more agreeable, as he had not enjoyed such a view for the long space of eight years.

Embarking at this place next day in the packet for Harwich, he landed safe on the British shore, after a passage of twenty-four hours, and thus closed his extensive peregrinations.

JOURNEY

me, and I with pleasure accepted the proposition to be one of such an agreeable and advantageous idea I had formed of the men, whom I had several times met in Italy, flattered me with all the success to be hoped for from such a voyage. Their intimate friendship, their love of antiquities, fine arts, and their being accustomed to those circumstances essential to our present circumstances that seldom meet in two persons, joined to a taste and leisure for such studies, and the necessary means of making them, were the necessary means of making them have sufficient health and courage to undergo the fatigue of doing it.

We agreed, that it would be advantageous to engage a fourth person, who was in Italy, whose abilities were known to us with respect to skill in architecture and drawing. We wrote to him; and he agreed to be of the party.

We chose Rome for the place of our abode; and there spent the winter, employing the greatest part of our time in improving our memories by reading ancient authors, and in perfecting ourselves in the geography of the countries we proposed to visit.

The following spring we repaired to Naples, where we found a vessel we had hired furnished with every thing we had the use of be of service to us. We had there a collection of the Greek poets and historians, of antiquities, and accounts of the manners and travels. There were also on board astronomical instruments as we might have occasion for, and presents fit for the Turkish ambassador, and others, to whom



d to address ourselves in the course of our

his vessel we set sail, and visited most of  
lands of the Archipelago, a part of Greece  
rope, the European and Asiatic coasts of the  
pont, the Propontis and the Bosphorus as  
the Black Sea. We penetrated into Asia  
Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Egypt,  
visited the most remarkable places in each.

the different countries through which we  
are known to abound in various objects  
merit the attention of the curious traveller;  
er, it was less the present than the ancient  
f these countries that attracted our regard;  
h each of us was able to gratify his peculiar

It is impossible to consider with indiffer-  
the countries where polite literature and the  
d their birth; where the captains, the ora-  
the philosophers, the poets, and the artists  
so bravely and so happily, suffered their  
to soar, and done honour to human nature.  
umstances of climate and situation, other-  
trivial, become interesting from their con-  
n with the great men who have celebrated  
and with the illustrious actions, which  
and poetry represent as being there per-  
l. The life of Miltiades or Leonidas can  
ere be read with such pleasure as in the  
of Marathon, or at the Straights of Ther-  
e: the Iliad has new beauties on the banks  
Scamander; and the Odyssey has fresh  
s in the country where Ulysses travelled,  
omer sung.

part of a tour through the east is so dis-  
a journey to Palmyra; for, it is necessary  
r from the common road, and where the  
XIII.

put repose, there being no water in the desert.

We left Carieteen on the morning, which was our first day. Our company became more dispirited as they became more fatigued by the heat of two days, before they could get either rest or water; and the season, the sand reflected the sun with great violence, while the slightest breeze to refresh us was to shelter us from its heat.

Our company was now being joined by some mercenaries, who consisted of about two hundred men, the same number of dispirited men, which formed a grotesque appearance. They told us we were now in the middle of our journey, and desired to follow his orders, which we should keep with the baggage. Behind our guard of Arabs, we frequently dispatched one, to look on the discovery, to all the way where they stayed till we reached the water. These horsemen always galloped at full gallop, after the manner of the Hussars. It is hard to say whether it arose from a real apprehension whether it did not proceed from a show of vigilance, to manifest their opinion of their activity at the moment.

The road here, from Carieteen to the north and by east, through the desert, about ten miles broad, by

by a chain of barren mountains, that seem join within two miles of Palmyra. In all this rise there is neither a tree nor a drop of water; to take off our attention from the fatigue endured, our Arab horsemen diverted us from time to time by engaging in mock fights. It is surprising to see with what firmness they keep in their saddles, and the dexterity with which they manage their horses. At night they usually sat in a circle, to drink coffee and smoke a pipe: this is their greatest regale. In the mean while, some of the company diverted the rest by singing songs or relating a piece of history, on the subject of love or war, or with an extempore tale.

When we had proceeded nine hours from Caesarea, we arrived at a ruined tower, on which we observed the cross of Malta in two or three places. Near this tower are the ruins of a superb building; but a magnificent door-case of white marble, is the only part that remains standing, which is not covered with sand. At midnight we slept two hours to take some repose, and on the 14th, at noon, arrived at the end of the plain, where the mountains, to the right and left, appear to meet. Between these mountains is a valley, where are still seen the ruins of an aqueduct, that formerly conveyed water to Palmyra.

On each side of this valley are many square towers of a considerable height; and, on approaching them, we found that they were the ancient sepulchres of the inhabitants of Palmyra. Scarcely had we passed these venerable monuments, when, the mountains opening on each side, we suddenly discovered the greatest quantity of ruins, all of white marble, we had ever seen.

seen; and behind those ruins, towards the Euphrates, a level country, extending as far as the eye could reach, without the least animated object. It is almost impossible to imagine any thing more astonishing than this view. No prospect can be conceived more striking and romantic, than such a vast multitude of Corinthian columns, with few intervening walls and solid buildings.

But to be more particular: on the left hand you behold a wall, which belonged to the court of the temple of the sun, and though part is broken down, it is still of a considerable length. A row of twelve noble windows appear in continuity; and farther to the left are two others. Between each is a pilaster, of the Corinthian order, supporting the entablature. Through the space that is broken down, the view is terminated by distant rows of columns, and over the part of the wall, which is still standing, rise the ruins of the temple itself. At the end, where stood the portico, is a square ruinous tower, built by the Turks. Before these buildings are inclosures of corn and olive-trees, planted by the Arabs, and separated by mud walls; while, on all sides, lie around them magnificent ruins.

Before the Turkish tower is a piece of a very large column, standing on its base; but the greatest part, with its capital and entablature, has fallen down. The stones that are round it shew that there was a grand edifice in this place. The diameter of this column, near the base, is five feet and a half. A little to the right of the tower, though at a greater distance, are the ruins of a Turkish mosque with its minaret: and before it is a grand column, that rises to a great height.

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.....  
The inhabitants, both men and well shaped; the complexions of the men swarthy, but their features good: the women tanned, but they were not so scrupulous in cleaning their faces, as the women of the country are. They hang rings of either silver or brass in their ears and noses; they color their faces blue, their eyes and eye-brows black, and the tips of their fingers red. Both sexes are very healthy, being almost strangers to sickness. It seldom rains there, except at the equinoxes, and we enjoyed a serene sky while we staid, except one afternoon, when we had a little shower, preceded by a strong wind, which raised such a quantity of sand, that it darkened the air, and gave us an idea of the terrible storms that are sometimes felt in the deserts. We continued there five

by the safest road, and about twenty leagues to the east of the Euphrates. Some geographers place it in Syria, others in Arabia, and others in Mesopotamia. The city walls were flanked with towers, but in many parts they are entirely levelled, and cannot now be distinguished from other ruins; particularly none of them can be perceived to the south-east; however, from what we discovered, there is great reason to believe that they inclosed the great temple; and, therefore, must have been at least three miles in compass.

The Arabs shewed us, by the present ruins, a tract of land that may be about ten miles in circumference, and is a little raised above the level of the desert, observing, that this was the extent of the ancient city, and that ruins were discovered there by digging. Indeed, there seems better reason in favour of this opinion, than their authority. A circuit of three miles was very little for Palmyra in its prosperity; especially, if we consider that the greatest part of that space is filled by public edifices, which, from their extraordinary magnificence, and the great number of superb sepulchres, are evident proofs of the grandeur of the city. From thence it may be concluded, that the walls already mentioned, inclosed only that part of the city, which contained the public edifices in its most flourishing state; and that after it was ruined, its situation rendering it the most proper place for putting a stop to the incursions of the Saracens, Justinian fortified it, as we learn from Procopius, and very probably contracted its bounds. Palmyra was not then, as it formerly had been, a rich and trading city, in which it was necessary to have a regard to the interests.

interest and convenience of increasing the frontier town, that only required a few miles, in building the wall to the advantage was taken of two or three towers, which being of a convenient form, were used as sentinels; and as there is no doubt that the wall was built after the manner of the Greeks, it may justly be concluded that they since the abolition of the pagan religion, the Greeks and Romans having too great a regard for their sepulchres to apply them to any other use; and it was contrary to the most common custom of both, to bury the dead within the city.

It has been observed, that on the summit of the highest of these mountains is a castle. The ascent to it is extremely difficult and dangerous. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, cut in the rock, or rather they have taken the stones from a quarry. As the draw-bridge is broken, we found a good deal of difficulty in passing. This castle is, however, so ill built, that it is evident it was erected not only after the manner of the Justinian, to whom it is attributed, but is unworthy of the Mamalukes. This castle affords an extensive view to the south, where the desert resembles a sea; and to the west we see the top of Libanus, and distinctly perceive several parts of Anti-Libanus.

The barren tract in which the castle stands might be made a delightful spot, by the confluence of two rivers, that are entirely neglected. The water of both is hot, and mixed with sulphur, but the inhabitants esteem it salubrious and valuable. The most considerable of these rivers flows to the west, at the foot of the mountains.



a fine grotto, almost high enough in the middle for a man to stand upright in it. The whole bottom is a basin of clear water, about two feet deep; and the heat being thus concentrated, renders it an excellent bath, for which purpose it is used by the Arabs: from it runs a pretty rapid current, above three feet broad and one foot deep. This water is for some space confined within a paved channel formerly made for it; but after a short course, it is imbibed by the sand to the east of the ruins. An inscription upon an altar near it, dedicated to Jupiter, informs us, that it was called Ephea; and that the care of it was intrusted to persons elected to that office.

The other stream, the source of which we could not discover, contains near the same quantity of water, and after running for some time through the ruins, in an ancient subterranean aqueduct, joins the first, and is lost with it in the sands. The Arabs speak of a third stream that has been for some time lost among the ruins. Some have been much embarrassed to account for the loss of a river mentioned by Ptolemy, and therefore attribute it to an earthquake: however, with respect to those of Palmyra, no other change seems to have happened, than what is the effect of negligence; but if these currents are thought too inconsiderable to deserve the name of rivers, that honour should for the same reason be refused to the Pactolus, the Meles, and many other rivers of Greece, that have not so much water, except immediately after rain.

Besides these was the subterranean aqueduct before-mentioned, which brought good water to the city, and was solidly built, with openings  
pro

proper distances, to keep  
serves, that Justinian con-  
for the use of the garrison  
imagine, that for this pu-  
aqueduct, which appears  
more ancient, and built at  
Palmyra, in its prosperity, c-  
to procure such a convenie-  
more than one part of this  
observed inscriptions in Pa-  
which are now not legible;  
none in any other language.


Three or four miles to the  
ruins in the desert, is the V.  
David probably smote the Sy-  
13, and which still supplies 1  
neighbouring towns with great  
commodity, the earth being im-  
to a considerable depth. They  
upwards of a foot deep, and from  
which lodges in these cavities,  
salt, that is gathered after the  
or exhaled by the sun.

These noble remains of Palmy-  
ing and magnificent not to ex-  
with respect to its condition in  
is natural to enquire, how a spot  
ed from the rest of the world to  
desert, came to be chosen for it  
was its founder, and from where  
the riches necessary to its suppo-  
markable, that history scarcely  
tion of Balbec and Palmyra, a  
knowledge of them but what  
*scriptions.* Is not even this

tive? Does it not inform us, that there are  
 ods in history that are entirely concealed from

the natural and ordinary course, the me-  
 of cities is preserved longer than their  
 s. It is only from history that we have any  
 wledge of Troy, Babylon, and Memphis:  
 e does not at present remain a single stone of  
 e cities, to shew where they were situated:  
 here are two examples of considerable cities  
 have subsisted longer than any other known  
 is; and yet it is rather what we see, than  
 t we read, that excites our curiosity concern-  
 them; and the remains of Balbec and Pal-  
 a still subsist, to relate, if we may use the  
 session, their own history. Can the loss of  
 is be the cause, or did the ancients set less  
 e on these edifices, than we do at present?  
 his last be the case, their silence, with respect  
 albec, will justify what they advance about  
 ylon; and their not mentioning Palmyra be  
 nd of proof of the magnificence of Greece  
 Egypt, on which they have bestowed such  
 omiums.

All the authorities of the ancients, with re-  
 t to this city, may be reduced to these. In  
 Arabic translation of the second book of  
 onicles, chap. viii. Palmyra is mentioned as  
 isting before the time of Solomon: but John  
 antioch says, that it was built by that mo-  
 h on the very spot where David slew the  
 isfine chief, in honour of that memorable ac-  
 . But the Arabian histories, on this subject,  
 ar so extremely fabulous and extravagant as  
 e unworthy of notice.



Tadmor. They pretend that th  
the work of Solomon, and amor  
shew the seraglio of that king,  
the tomb of one of his favour  
“ Solomon, the son of David, say  
ed these wonders by the assistance

But the structures erected by  
doubtless entirely demolished by  
zar, who, we are assured by Jol  
destroyed that city before he besie  
It cannot be reasonably supposed,  
the elegant style of those of Palr  
to the establishment of the Greek  
taking this for granted, we shall r  
that Xenophon takes no notice of  
retreat of Cyrus the Younger, th  
exact in describing the desert:  
wonder at its not being mentione

hy of the attention of a Roman general, would have imagined that Palmyra would have escaped the avidity and avarice of the Persians; and yet we do not find that their history makes any mention of that city before the time of Mark Antony, who would have plundered, had not the inhabitants secured themselves by transporting their most valuable effects beyond Euphrates, and defended the passage of that river by their archers. At that time the inhabitants of Palmyra were merchants, and sold to the Romans the merchandises of India and Arabia. We may conclude, that they were a rich and free people; but how long they had enjoyed these advantages is uncertain. Their riches and trade were probably of some standing; for it appears from inscriptions that, in less than forty years, their expences and their luxuries were excessive.

At length, when the affairs of the Romans in the East were in a deplorable situation, Odenathus of Palmyra took such advantage of the situation of his country between the two great rivals of Rome and Persia, that he rendered himself master of the balance of power, and declared for one or the other, according as the face of affairs changed, and his interest required. He entered into an alliance with the Emperor Gallienus, collected the poor remains of the Roman army, and by his valour, activity, and remarkable patience in enduring fatigue, vanquished Sapor, King of Persia, in several engagements, advanced with his victorious troops as far as Ctesiphon, the capital of his empire. On his return from this expedition, with the greatest applause, and with considerable treasures, Gallienus declared him

him Augustus, and his associate in the government of the empire. Odenathus afterwards defeated Balista, who aspired to the empire, and length drove out the Goths, who had committed the greatest ravages. This was his last exploit, and it is thought, that in this expedition he was treacherously murdered by his kinsman Maesius, and his son Herodes soon after suffered the same fate. Maesius was then saluted emperor, but a short time after was cut to pieces by his own soldiers.

Odenathus left behind him his wife, Zenobia, and two sons he had by her; the eldest of her being descended from Ptolemy, and reckoned Cleopatra among her ancestors. Zenobia had many great and amiable qualities. After the death of Odenathus, she assumed the government in the name of her children, renouncing the alliance with Rome, and entirely defeated Heraclianus, the Roman general. This victory left her in the possession of Syria and Mesopotamia. She then, by Zabdas, one of her generals, conquered Arabia, and afterwards added to her dominions the west part of Asia Minor. How strange, and how accountable are the vicissitudes of fortune in a small territory in the midst of a desert, to extend conquests over many rich countries! The fertile kingdoms of the Ptolemies, and the rich provinces, form a part of the dominions of a single woman, whose name is sought for in vain in their annals. Zenobia, surrounded by the barren sands of Palmyra, includes Egypt within her dominions to the south, and extends them to the north as far as the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. The reign of this empire was of very short

the emperor Aurelian, a few years after, covered the eastern provinces, and forced Zenobia to shelter herself within the walls of Palmyra. He laid siege to that city, the queen rejected all negotiations with contempt; but after brave defence, she resolved, in person, to solicit the assistance of the Persians: she set out on a journey; but was taken prisoner as she was about to cross the Euphrates, by a party of horse sent after her by Aurelian. The inhabitants of Palmyra now surrendered to the emperor's mercy; on which he spared their lives, and marched to Emessa with Zenobia, carrying with him a great part of the riches of the city, and leaving there a garrison of six hundred archers.

At Emessa the emperor enquired into Zenobia's motives for resisting him with such resolution, and upon this occasion she stained her glory by purchasing a dishonourable life at the expense of her friends, whom she meanly betrayed; she mentioned those who had been her advisers; which Aurelian had the cruelty and injustice to punish them to his resentment, while she was reserved to adorn his triumph. Among those who suffered was Longinus, the illustrious author of the *Discourse upon the Sublime*; who had dictated a haughty letter his mistress had sent to the emperor; but the intrepid courage with which he submitted to his fate, shews that his bravery was equal to his reasoning.

The misfortunes of Palmyra were not yet ended: when a free people are, from the height of glory, suddenly reduced to slavery, they generally take some desperate measures for their deliverance. The Palmyrenes cut off the Roman *garrison*, and Aurelian hearing this news as he

was returning to Rome, spoiling and taking the city, destroyed all the inhabitants to be made regard to age or sex. We are particulars of this cruelty by himself, who, in the letter he wrote, ordered him to repair the temple, which had been much damaged by rapines to that use three hundred gold found in Zenobia's coffers, eight hundred pounds weight belonged to the people, besides.

Palmyra having thus lost its independence, was made subject to a Roman governor. A Latin inscription now found informed that Hierocles was prefect of the province, who ordered some magnificent buildings in the year of Christ 400, the first quartered at Palmyra; but no reason to think, that the city depended as to be sometimes with submission: for he says that Justinian supplied it with water, after it had some time almost deserted. That Palmyra is mentioned in the civil revolutions of this age. The civil revolutions of this age, that Christianity could not flourish there, so that it is not surprising, that the civil history furnishes nothing repeating; and there is no doubt what has happened to it, since the eastern empire by the Mahometans.

Among the several inscriptions, none are more ancient than the first, and none so late as the last.



anrelia, except the Latin inscription which makes mention of Dioclesian. The era of these inscriptions is that of the Seleucidæ. Some of them are found in the Palmyrene, and others in Greek characters. Two of the mausolea, which are almost entire, have on their fronts inscriptions that are very legible; one of them informs us that Jamblicus, the son of Mocimus, caused that monument to be built, to serve as a sepulchre for him and his family, in the year 314, which answers to the 3d year of the Christian era; and the other, that Elabelus Manaius caused it to be erected in the year 414, the 103d year of the Christian era. The ornaments of these two mausoleums are much in the same taste; but the last is the most elegant, and finished with the greatest care: though both are so much in the taste and the manner of the other public edifices in general, that we may reasonably suppose them not to be the works of very different ages.

Before we had completed our business at Palmyra, our Arabian escort began to grow impatient, and to solicit our departure; alleging that our safety in returning was much more precarious than in our journey thither, as they had then only accidental dangers to apprehend, while they were now to provide against a premeditated surprise from the king of the Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, who, on his having intelligence of us, might think us a prize worth looking after. We had likewise our own reasons for more than ordinary solicitude; for we were much more anxious about preserving the treasure we brought from Palmyra, than that which we carried thither. By their advice we concealed both our intended road back, and the time we intended to

ned upside down, in which we could read the  
rds Athanasios Episcopus. The common mud  
rmed into the shape of bricks, and dried in the  
n, of which the houses are built, has, at some  
stance, the appearance of white stone. The  
short duration of such materials, is not the only  
bjection to them, for they render the streets  
dusty when there is wind, and dirty when there  
is rain: inconveniences that are also felt at Da-  
mascus itself, which is mostly built in the same  
manner.

After suffering almost a month's constant fa-  
tigue in the desert, particularly at Palmyra,  
where every hour was precious, we here indulg-  
ed ourselves with a day of rest, and by this  
short interval of security and repose, prepared  
ourselves for new fatigues.

We then set out, and arrived at Ersale in seven  
hours, proceeding the greatest part of the way  
across the barren ridge of hills, called Anti-Liba-  
nus. This village, which consists of thirty poor  
houses, was the only one we passed through in  
our way from Cara to Balbec. We found no-  
thing there worth notice, except a melancholy  
instance of the unhappy government of these  
countries: the houses were all open, every thing  
carried off, and not a living creature to be seen.  
We were informed that the governor of Balbec's  
brother was then in open rebellion, ravaging the  
country with a party of his desperate followers;  
an

and it seems that when we pass'd  
he was encamped in its neighbour-  
hood the inhabitants chose to abandon  
rather than expose themselves to  
heavy contributions as he had  
places.

Impatient to leave a place of  
set out early the next morning,  
and a half arrived at Balbec. It  
was formerly under the governm  
and some years since the reside  
at present commanded by a pe  
rank than that of aga, who, pr  
honourable title of emir, whic  
birth, to that of his station,  
Hassén: for the Arabs have he  
and family connections, contrar  
the Porte, which is desirous of t  
fluence that the grand seignior  
take away at pleasure.

This governor annually paid  
or fifty purses for the taxes of  
his command; he also paid f  
for lands, granted as rewards fo  
and farmed by him. Those lar  
were much more profitable to  
persons for whose benefit the g  
ly intended, on account of t  
danger of any man's pretend  
farm against so powerful a  
ought also to have paid some  
of Damascus, for lands he hel  
he had for some time evaded  
by the kislar aga, or the black  
the care of the grand seignior  
e was said to be under priv

ook our lodgings of a Greek, to whom  
e recommended, and then waited on the  
hom we found in a chiosque in his gar-  
lined on a sofa near a fountain, and in-  
t enjoying his pipe. On our presenting  
th our firman from the grand seignior,  
letter from the bassa of Tripoly, we were  
ourteously received. A pipe, coffee,  
eats, and perfume, were, according to cus-  
ccessively presented. He applied the fir-  
spectfully to his forehead, then kissed it,  
clared himself the sultan's slave's slave:  
that the land he commanded, and all in  
ours; that we were his welcome guests  
as we would stay, and under his friend-  
ction might securely pursue our business.  
o instance do the oriental manners shew  
eople in so amiable a light, as in their  
ge of the duties of hospitality; the seve-  
f eastern despotism have indeed, been al-  
ostened by this virtue, which so happily  
es most, where it is most wanted. The  
forget the insolence of power to the  
under their roof, and only preserve a dig-  
tempered by humanity, that it solely  
nds that grateful respect, which is other-  
reely known in a country where inferiors  
mer taught to fear than to love.  
withstanding the emir's obliging profes-  
ve had been advised to distrust him; for  
an infamous character, and we had soon  
to see the justice of this friendly caution.  
h, according to the custom of the coun-  
e had sent our presents, yet new demands  
daily made, which we for some time  
it advisable to satisfy; but they were  
so

so frequently, and at length so insouled, that we were obliged to give a refusal.

Avarice is as much an eastern vice as honesty is an eastern virtue. The most striking instances of the former we found among the private and those in public employments, who experienced extraordinary instances of avarice in private life. We would, therefore, rather than charge to the character of the government what the government seems to recommend, amidst the uninterrupted series of immorality, which regulates the discharge of public duty, from the prime vizier down to the lowest official, and which, in the true spirit of despotism, only at the wretch who is too low to be punished, every subaltern in power must exact that portion of the common prostitute which belongs to his rank, and which there is rather the vice of the office than the vice of the man.

The valley of Bocat, in which Balat is situated, might be rendered one of the most beautiful spots in Syria; for it is more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damascus, more watered than the rich plains of Eschsch-Rama. In its present neglected state it produces corn, and some good grapes; but though an essential article of oriental luxury, few plantations of trees, the inhabitants are discouraged from labours, which procure distant and precarious enjoyment, in which even the fruits of their industry are not retained.

The plain extends in length from the mountains to the sea, and its breadth from Anti-Libanus, appears to be in several

two leagues, or more than four. The rivers which it is watered are the Litane and Adouni: the first rises from Anti-Libanus, to the north of Balbec, and receives great water from a fine spring close by the city; the last rises from the foot of Libanus, runs the Letane in the plain, about an hour from a village called Barillas. These streams, watered by several constant rills from the melting snows of Libanus, which the least maintenance might improve to all the purposes of agriculture or pleasure, form the Casius, and under that name enter the sea near

Balbec is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground near the north-east extremity of this plain, between Tripoly of Syria and Damascus, and sixteen hours distant from each. We may certainly conclude, that this was the Helios of Cœlosyria, sometimes called the Heliopolis of Phœnicia. It has now about five thousand inhabitants, a few of which are Greek and Maronite Christians, and there are some Jews; but they are all poor, without trade or manufactures. The ancient female beauty and profligacy of the women in this neighbourhood seem to have disappeared together, and the modern ladies of Balbec are of the character of being more chaste and less

When we compare the ruins of Balbec with those of many ancient cities we have visited in Egypt, and other parts of Asia, we cannot but think them the remains of the bold architecture that appears to have been ever attempted.

In taking a view of this city from we see the present town encompassed by wall, and at the east end the most ruins of the ancient Heliopolis, part remains of its magnificent temple, wholly surrounded by a Turkish fortification.

The portico which formed the gateway to the temple is so noble, that no ornament was wanting to render it complete; but it is flanked by two Turkish towers built on either side. Behind it a hexagonal court, into which a path leads, is adorned with the most magnificent buildings, now in ruins; but enough remains to give an idea of their ancient grandeur. The walls are adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order, with statues for niches; the ceiling is finely ornamented, and the entablature runs round the building above the pilasters. The portico is adorned with festoons: but the colonnade which surrounded these edifices is destroyed, and any thing remaining but the pedestals. The whole court is covered with broken capitals, and other parts of the building.

This leads into a quadrangular court, in which are likewise remains of magnificent edifices, all in the same taste. The portico was carried up to an attic course, which was also carried round the two courts, and seems to have been adorned with statues.

We now come to the great temple, the approach to which was through the portico and courts. Little more of this temple remains than nine lofty columns supporting the entablature. It is remarkable, that these columns consist of three pieces



Joined together without cement, which is used in no part of these buildings; they being only strengthened with iron pins received into a socket worked in each stone. Most of the bases have such sockets, one square and another circular, corresponding to two others, of the same shape and dimensions, in the under part of the shaft. On measuring some of the largest of those that were circular, it was found that the iron pin which they received must have been a foot long, and above a foot in diameter. By the sockets in all the fallen fragments of this temple, it appears that each stone had probably been fastened in this manner. How much this method contributed to the strength of the building is remarkably seen in the most entire temple, where a column has fallen against the wall of the cell with such violence, as to beat in the stone it fell against, and break part of the shaft, while the joinings of the same shaft have not been in the least opened by the shock.

The temple which is most perfect, is irregularly placed with respect to the former, and is also built upon a much lower horizontal plan. It was a peristyle of eight columns in front, and fifteen in flank, which still continue to support their entablature, notwithstanding several unsuccessful attempts of the Turks to destroy them, in order to get at the iron employed in strengthening this noble building. The arch of the portico is divided into compartments by the richest mouldings and carved work, cut in the solid stone. These compartments are in an alternate succession of one hexagon and four rhomboids, inclosing figures and heads in alto relievo. The rhomboid pannels contain heads of gods, heroes, and emperors



rors; the hexagons also contain the same subjects, and sometimes entire figures to the ancient mythology, as Leda and the swan, Ganymede riding on the back of an eagle, a half length of Diana, &c. On the front of this temple a row of fluted Corinthian columns reach to the top of the building, forming a rich entablature. Between each column is a niche finely ornamented, and above each is a tabernacle or opening answering to it, supported by small columns. The roof is fallen in, and is out of the ruins of the entablature and shrubs.

At some distance to the west of the ruins remains of antiquity, is a magnificent temple. The order of this structure is Corinthian, and within both Corinthian and Ionic: but the shafts of all the columns are of the Ionic piece. The lower or Ionic story is converted to a Greek church, and for that purpose separated from the higher or Corinthian story by Turkish houses and other modern additions, which against it, destroy its symmetry.

On the south-west part of the city walls inclose a small part of the foot of the mountain, is a single Doric column, of a great height; but nothing in its size, proportion, or workmanship, is so remarkable as a small basin on the top of its capital, which has a communication with a semicircular channel cut into the shaft, running down the side of the shaft, and discharging into a basin six inches deep. It is said that water was conveyed from the basin by this channel, but how the basin was supplied, our author does not learn.

The small part of the city at present

is near the circular temple, and to the south and south-west of it. In this compass there are several minarets, or Turkish steeples. Instead of bells, which are not used in Turkey, a person is employed to call the people to prayers, from the balcony near the top of the minaret, at the five stated times appointed every twenty-four hours for divine worship.

The city walls, like those of most of the other ancient cities of Asia, seem the confused patch-work of different ages. The pieces of capitals, broken entablatures, and in some places reversed Greek inscriptions, to be seen in surveying them, shew that their last repairs were made after the decline of taste, with such materials as lay nearest at hand. The city gates in general correspond with what has been said of the walls; but that on the north side presents the ruins of a large subassement, with pedestals and bases for four columns, in a taste of magnificence and antiquity much superior to that of the other gates.

Near the city walls is a quarry of free-stone, from which probably the immense stones employed in the subassement of the great temple were taken, while the more ornamented parts of those buildings were supplied from a quarry of coarse white marble west of the city, and at a greater distance. In the first quarry there are still remaining some vast stones cut and shaped for use. One of these stones, thus shaped, but not entirely detached from the quarry at the bottom, we found to be seventy feet long, fourteen broad, and fourteen feet five inches deep. This stone, according to these dimensions, contains fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, and, were it Portland stone, should weigh about two milli-

on two hundred and seventy  
avoirdupoise, or about one thou-  
sand and thirty-five tons.

The inhabitants of this coun-  
try, metans, Jews, and Christians, be-  
lieve that Solomon built both  
Baalbec. Indeed, the ruins of both  
show of his power and riches, and it  
discover his wisdom in the for-  
saking of pleasure in the latter. It is  
his character, as a wise and yet v-  
oluptuous man, may have given rise to an opin-  
ion in respect to Baalbec at least, seems  
to be any other foundation; for any  
man could not enjoy his favourite pl-  
aces of luxurious retirement, than amid  
the shades of Baalbec. Many storie  
describe the manner in which he spent  
his time in this retreat: a subject of  
the imagination of the Arabs is  
very popular.

Whether the Phœnician  
temples in the neighbour-  
hood may be a more ancient  
remains than the ruins of  
the Phœnicians, is a  
question.

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the manner in whi  
ance in this retreat : a subject on which the  
imagination of the Arabs is apt to be too pa  
lar.

Whether the Phœnicians did not erect  
temples in the neighbourhood of their ca  
may be a more reasonable enquiry : for it is  
ty certain, that the sun was worshipped h  
the flourishing times of that people, whe  
plain was probably a part of their territory

According to Macrobius, the city derives  
its name and worship from Heliopolis in E  
and he observes, that the statue of Heliop  
Jove was brought from thence to this city. ‘  
divinity, he observes, was both Jupiter and  
Sun. This, he adds, appears by the rites  
worship, and by the attributes of the statue,  
is of gold, representing a person without  
who holds in his right hand a whip, lik

ndred and seventy thousand po  
se, or about one thousand one hun  
five tons.

abitants of this country, both M  
ws, and Christians, all confidently  
Solomon built both Palmyra and  
ed, the ruins of both answer our  
er and riches, and it is not diffic  
s wisdom in the former, and hi  
in the latter.

It is probable th  
yet voluptuous p  
n opinion, which,  
seems to have se  
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rite pleasures in a  
n amidst the frean  
stories are there t  
spent his hours of

ance in this retreat : a subject on which the  
imagination of the Arabs is apt to be too pa  
lar.

oteer, and in his left a thunderbolt, together with ears of corn, all which mark the united powers of Jupiter and Apollo; and the temple seats in divination."

But instead of looking for buildings of the Corinthian and Ionic order in the Jewish and Phœnician history, it may be thought more proper to enquire for them during the time when the Greeks possessed this country: but from Alexander's conquest of it to that of Pompey, we do not find them mentioned; for which reason we conclude, that they must be works of a later date; and, indeed, Hieron of Antioch, surnamed Malala, says, that Augustus Antoninus Pius built a temple to Jupiter, Heliopolis, near Libanus, in Phœnicia, which is one of the wonders of the world. This is the only historian who mentions the building of a temple in this city.

It is certain that the structure of the temples of Smyra and Balbec differs in some particulars from that of all others we have seen, and we imagined we could discover in many of the deviations from the true object of worship, something of the climate, soil, or situation of each country, which had a considerable influence in establishing a particular mode of superstition.

If this observation be applied to the country and religion of Syria, and we examine the worship of the sun, moon, and stars, called in Scripture, Baal, Astaroth, and the Host of Heaven, we shall perhaps not only see how that early superstition, which misled the inhabitants of a level country, was naturally produced; but we may observe something of its origin and progress resulting from a connection between those objects of worship considered physically, and their character

benignity, in a country where the vic  
heat is not only in many respects tro  
the inhabitants, but destructive to  
On the other hand, the deification  
rior gods of the firmament seems to  
its rise from different principles, in  
appears to have been more predomina

The extensive plains and unclou  
only point this out; but it appears  
habitants way of life, which is as  
their soil or their climate, has contri  
rect their attention to these heavenly  
was always a custom with them to pa  
mer nights on the tops of their houses  
this purpose were made flat, and dis  
each other by walls. This way of l  
found extremely agreeable, as we by  
enjoyed the cool air above the reach  
vapours, with no other open  
of heaven, which is

considerable

the first of these is the...  
the second is the...  
the third is the...  
the fourth is the...  
the fifth is the...  
the sixth is the...  
the seventh is the...  
the eighth is the...  
the ninth is the...  
the tenth is the...  
the eleventh is the...  
the twelfth is the...  
the thirteenth is the...  
the fourteenth is the...  
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the sixteenth is the...  
the seventeenth is the...  
the eighteenth is the...  
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the sixty-ninth is the...  
the seventieth is the...  
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the seventy-eighth is the...  
the seventy-ninth is the...  
the eightieth is the...  
the eighty-first is the...  
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the eighty-fifth is the...  
the eighty-sixth is the...  
the eighty-seventh is the...  
the eighty-eighth is the...  
the eighty-ninth is the...  
the ninetieth is the...  
the ninety-first is the...  
the ninety-second is the...  
the ninety-third is the...  
the ninety-fourth is the...  
the ninety-fifth is the...  
the ninety-sixth is the...  
the ninety-seventh is the...  
the ninety-eighth is the...  
the ninety-ninth is the...  
the hundredth is the...

radars as divinities. Thus the sun was worshipped, the name of Baal, which in the language signifies Lord, and the sacrifices to his honour, seemed to be a full reverence paid rather to his benignity, in a country where heat is not only in many respects the inhabitants, but destructive. On the other hand, the deity of the superior gods of the firmament, and its rise from different principles, appears to have been more properly

The extensive plains and the only point this out; but the inhabitants way of life, and their soil or their climate directed their attention to the sun. It was always a custom to sit on the top of the hills on the summer nights on the top of the hills for this purpose were the hills. Each other by wall and the hills found extremely at the hills enjoyed the cool vapours, and the hills of heat.



appeared, that he was appointed by the  
of his rebellious brother, who assumed th  
of government in his stead.

TRAVELS IN  
*A R A B I A*  
AND OTHER  
ORIENTAL COUNTRIES;

PERFORMED BY

*M. NIEBUHR,*

AN OFFICER OF ENGINEERS, IN THE SERVICE OF  
HIS DANISH MAJESTY.

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**M**. NIEBUHR and five other gentlemen, all men of science and erudition, were selected by the King of Denmark, and sent, at his majesty's expence, to explore the various curiosities of Egypt, which present an inexhaustible fund for observation and enquiry; but more particularly to investigate the local and political state of Arabia, a country not frequently visited by Europeans.

They first proceeded to Egypt, and from thence directed their course to Arabia. By the pernicious influence of the climate and fatigue, two of the party were deprived of life, and the health of the survivors was much impaired. This induced them to embrace the opportunity of sailing in a ship bound for Bombay, where only M. Niebuhr and another lived to arrive; and soon after our

autho

author was left alone. After the melancholy loss of his associates, he remained in India no longer than he could find a proper conveyance to Europe with the collection of curiosities which was in his hands. Such is the outline of these extensive travels.

They embarked at Copenhagen on the 4th January 161, on board a ship of war, which was to carry them to Smyrna, and on the 7th of the month sailed out of the road. The commencement of their voyage was eminently unpromising. After struggling with adverse winds for ten days, and being unable to gain any port in Norway, they determined to return to Elfsineur.

On the 26th of January, they again proceeded from that port, and entered the Categat, with favourable winds. But storms and adverse gales obliged them a second time to seek the same harbour; and in thirty hours they were carried back as far as they had advanced in fifteen days. Here M. Von Haven, one of the party, was so overcome with the fatigues he had undergone, that he requested and obtained permission to travel on land to Marseilles, where the ship was to touch.

On the 19th of February, they sailed out of the road of Elfsineur a third time; but had scarcely passed the Scaggen, when a violent wind forced them back; and fortunate it was, that they had an easy opportunity of escaping danger; for when a dreadful storm soon arose after their return, it was with difficulty they could preserve the ship in the harbour.

Thus fortune seemed to be against their progress at the very outset; and gave them warning of the untimely death to which they were about to devote themselves. It was not till the 10th of March

March, that they left Elsinour for the last time. The wind at first was brisk, and they made a rapid advance. In the northern latitudes M. Forsskall\* made some observations on the phosphoric light, which the sea had been remarked to exhibit; and found it to arise from numerous minute insects of the *Medusa* genus.

In the beginning of April, they had charming weather, and on the 21st of that month arrived in sight of Cape St. Vincent, and viewed with admiration and delight the rich and smiling landscapes on the coast of Africa, and the southern shores of Europe, which their fancy contrasted with the bleak mountains of the north, they had so lately left.

They cast anchor at the ancient city of Marseilles on the 14th of May, and found the harbour full of ships that were afraid to venture out, on account of the English fleet under Admiral Saunders.

Here they were joined by M. Von Haven, and after viewing the curiosities of Marseilles, they set sail with three Danish ships, which they took under convoy, on the 3d of June; and in eleven days cast anchor at Valetta, in the Isle of Malta.

Valetta has a fine appearance, when viewed from the harbour. The houses with terraces on their tops, and built against sharp-pointed rocks, have quite an oriental aspect.

Of the public buildings, the most superb is the church of St. John of Jerusalem, which is endowed with a considerable revenue, and has been en-

\* This amiable and intelligent man never lived to return; but his observations in this voyage, though they did not receive his last touches, endear his memory to the lovers of natural history.

riched with a great number of valuable curiosities, particularly a lustre with a chain of gold, worth five hundred thousand crowns. riches of this church indeed are said to exceed those of the Kaaba at Mecca, and the Tomb of Mahomet at Medina.

The whole isle is one vast rock, covered with a very thin layer of vegetable earth. This is calcareous, and the stones are so soft, when first taken out of the quarry, that they may be cut almost like wood. From this circumstance a part of the fortifications of the city have been hewn out of the natural rock.

Malta produces excellent fruits, notwithstanding the natural sterility of its soil; and as the inhabitants have the happiness to live under a good government, they cultivate every spot to the utmost.

Near the city are some very remarkable grottoes, or rather subterraneous dwellings, found in the rock. They are so extensive, that it has been found advisable to block up the entrance, lest curious people should lose themselves in exploring their labyrinths.

On the 20th of June, they left Malta, and on the 13th of the same month, reached the Island of Tenedos, where they found the interpreter and Danish ambassador at the Porte, who brought orders for them to quit the ship, and procure a small bark to Constantinople. At this time they were visited by a Turk of some distinction, who so far forgot the precepts of the Alcoran that he seemed to be a devotee of Bacchus.

They arrived at Constantinople on the 30th of July, and immediately repaired to the archbishop's palace.

door's house at Pera, who received and lodged them with great friendship.

Being in haste to reach Egypt, they made but a short stay at Constantinople, on which, however, M. Niebuhr made some judicious remarks.

Including the suburbs, it is considerably inferior in extent to London or Paris; but it appears larger than it really is, from the houses rising on the sides of the hills, in form of an amphitheatre. It is perhaps difficult to fix the population with any degree of accuracy. Travellers in general err in their calculations respecting cities of the east, which they estimate from their comparative extent with those of Europe. Whereas in Asia, the buildings are low and furnished with courts, which occupy more space, while the inhabitants are fewer in number.

The streets of Constantinople are full of artizans, who ply their respective trades in the open air. Thousands of workmen come in the morning, pursue their labour in the streets all day, and return to their houses in the country at night. This gives an appearance of a numerous population, without the reality.

The harbour of Constantinople is the finest in the world, and is always full of vessels. The medley of superb mosques and palaces, gardens and trees, which the city displays, are captivating to a stranger. But within, the streets are narrow, dirty and irregular, and every thing lessens the effect which the splendid appearance at a distance produces. Of the palaces nothing is to be seen, but the high walls that surround them.

*The seraglio of the grand seignior is a vast but an irregular edifice; but our author was*

permitted to approach farther than the court. The whole city is plentifully supplied with water from three bents or reservoirs, situated at the distance of three German leagues, conveyed from thence by aqueducts, constructed with immense labour and expence.

This capital of a great empire has but few fortifications: even the celebrated castles of the Dardanelles seem incapable of a long defence against a resolute enemy. But Constantinople would soon fall of itself, if care were only to intercept the provisions it receives by sea, particularly from the Archipelago.

The city of Gallata, opposite to Constantinople, is extremely populous. All the European traders, and many of the eastern Christians, reside there. Pera is a suburb to Gallata, and in this city the ambassadors from the Christian powers have their residence.

The Greeks have twenty-three churches in Constantinople, and the Armenians three. The Catholic clergyman resides at Pera, on whom the pope confers the pompous title of arch-bishop, and places him at the head of a number of ordinary dioceses. By the laws, no stranger is suffered to build houses of prayer in the city; yet several are connived at by government.

As soon as M. Niebuhr, who had been long disposed, was sufficiently recovered to travel, he set out for Alexandria, being furnished with proper passports and letters of introduction to facilitate their reception among the natives. He assumed the Turkish dress.

On the 21st of September, they entered the harbour of Rhodes, where they found the Turkish Pacha and some ships of war. The

still contains a number of noble old buildings, some of which are decorated with the armorial bearings of the most ancient families in Europe, who resided here when the island was in the possession of the knights of St. John. The fortifications are still strong, and the Turks deem them impregnable.

Here our travellers had the curiosity to dine, for the first time, at a Turkish inn. Dinner was served up in the open street, on a large stone seat, projecting from the kitchen wall. The vessels were coarse, ill-fashioned earthen ware, and they had neither knives nor forks; but the dinner was excellent, though charged high.

In this island they witnessed the arbitrary manner in which the Greek Christians are treated. While on a visit to the bishop, in a village near the city, some Turkish musicians made their appearance, and insisted on entertaining the good prelate with music, which he had no wish to hear. However, though he refused the intended concert, he was obliged to pay the musicians; nor did they then retire without insulting language, to which he was likewise forced to submit.

On the 22d they departed from Rhodes in a Turkish vessel, and had an opportunity of remarking the extreme ignorance of the captain and crew, in every thing relative to navigation. They had compasses indeed, but they did not know how to use them, and held their course for Alexandria by chance.

The captain, his secretary, and pilots spoke tolerable Italian. The secretary had visited Italy and Vienna, and seemed to have a very contemptible idea of Christians; for when the a



thenticity of their religion was urged, he a fury, and exclaimed, " They who believe any other divinity but God alone, are impostors."

This zealous secretary was likewise in the ship, and consequently directed the their prayers. One essential part of his was, when repeating Allah Akbar, God to put his thumbs behind his ears to in perfect abstraction of his mind from all cares, and the elevation of his soul to hea-

The vessel was very full of passengers cabin above our travellers apartment, were Turkish girls, who had been educated in the style of the country, and were destined in harem of some grandee. Those female degrees, began to grow familiar, and to themselves by signs, for they had no common language to converse in; but it was afterwards found, that the most trifling attention was dangerous; and our author says, it might have involved them in serious trouble; and remains dangerous it is for strangers to make the first acquaintance with Turkish women.

During the voyage, eight of the crew died rather suddenly, which spread some alarm that the plague should be among them; but the Turkish physician, who visited several of them, found no symptoms of pestilential infection.

On the evening of the 26th of September, we cast anchor at Alexandria. This city stands on a narrow isthmus, between a peninsula and the walls of the ancient city, dividing the town into two quarters. Though divested of its ancient splendour, yet the remains of the magnificent buildings which it once possessed, palaces, temples,

mosques, with a pleasant intermixture of palm-trees, give it an aspect of beauty and dignity, when viewed from the harbour.

The antiquities and remains of the ancient city have been described by so many travellers, that we deem repetition unnecessary\*. The obelisk of Cleopatra and the pillar of Pompey are superb monuments of its former grandeur, which have probably owed their preservation to their massy size, and the durability of their materials.

Our travellers visited the catacombs; and though the Turks have absolutely forbidden the exportation of dead bodies or mummies, they had the good fortune to be able to convey one of the latter on board an Italian vessel; but the Italian sailors, discovering what they had got on board, with a characteristic superstition, threatened the captain with desertion, if he did not return that pagan carcase, which they were sure would bring some mischief on them; and to remove their fears, he was obliged to comply.

M. Niebuhr says, that their excursions and curiosity were not only repressed by the marauding Arabs, who are continually hovering about Alexandria; but that the ignorance and superstition of the Turks also imposed restraints on them. Their measuring apparatus was viewed with peculiar fear and mistrust. A Turkish merchant observing our author direct his instrument towards the city, had the curiosity to look in the glass; and observing with surprise, that a tower appeared inverted, spread a report, that the strangers were come to overturn the city. Similar instances occurred in other parts of Egypt, of the fear excit-

\* See Pococke's and Norden's Travels in Egypt.

wandering Arabs, that this design was  
as impracticable; and they went by wa-  
ter, or Raschid, is a considerable city, at  
on an eminence which commands a c  
prospect of the Nile and the Delta. H  
ral European consuls and merchants res  
this vicinity are supposed to lie the ruins  
ancient Canopus; and it appears certain  
former ages, a branch of the Nile, now  
up, passed by the site.

After a short stay at Rosetta, they e  
for Cairo, and found the navigation of  
very pleasant at that delightful season  
year. The inhabitants on the banks of t  
river, are most expert swimmers; but th  
tates their piratical practices, and oft  
them from the punishment due to their  
The Turks relate an instance of uncomm





farther, he put it on his head—instantly  
ed into the Nile—and before the Turks  
recover from their surprise, was safe on the  
ite bank.

ey arrived at Bulak, which may be confi-  
as the port of Cairo, on the 10th of No-  
er, and after investigating the antiquities  
vicinity, and taking a careful view of the  
al and artificial productions of the country,  
e 1st of May, 1762, they set out for Dami-  
which they reached in four days. This  
s very advantageously situated for the Syri-  
mmerce: yet no Christian merchant resides

Formerly, indeed, a French consul and  
ants lived at Damietta; but making too  
with the females, the inhabitants rose and  
cred them all. It is said that the people of  
own have a particular aversion to the Chris-  
which probably have subsisted since the  
of the crusades. Having viewed the city,  
proceeded to one of the mouths of the Nile,  
Boghas, which was formerly defended by  
, till the garrison was frightened away by  
nded apparitions. This kind of superstition  
t very general among the mussulmans; the  
of ghosts is unknown in Arabia.

the 12th of May, they sailed with a fair  
to Bulak, where they arrived in three days.  
t, which unquestionably was the Latopolis  
tiquity, is a considerable town, and forms  
ort of Cairo. All goods from Damietta and  
ta, and all exports from Egypt by the way  
e Mediterranean, pass through this place.  
e it has a flourishing trade; and is stored  
all the productions of Upper Egypt, laid  
magazines.

At Cairo, and indeed throughout Egypt, Christians are obliged to submit to many humiliations, and to pay the most degrading taxes to the beys. In particular, neither Christians nor Jews must appear on horseback in the city, but only on asses; and even from them they must alight, when they meet a Turkish lord. Niebuhr says, that an English consul, however, always appeared on horseback, but he did so in the Mahometan style; and by his hospitable generosity to the poor, had acquired an influence over the natives, who tolerated his deviation from their established customs.

Neither agriculture nor the arts are flourishing state in Egypt; and even commerce is want of various subsidiary regulations, is carried on with that energy or advantage might be expected, in a country that has a chain of communication with so many nations. Saffron, rice, sal ammoniac, fenna, are some of the principal articles of export from Egypt. Its imports are as numerous as its wants are numerous; which must be the case, in a country where neither industry nor ingenuity meet with proportionate reward.

There is little diversity in the manners and customs of many of the Mahometan nations in the east. The dress, in general, is adapted to the climate and modes of life. As they are accustomed to sit cross-legged, their clothes are very loose and wide.

The dress of the Christians in the east is the same as that of the Turks, except that they are prohibited the use of bright colours and yellow leather. Europeans, however, are indulged with yellow

the use of any colour save green, which, by usage, is reserved as the peculiar privilege of the faithful.

A variety of modes of covering the head prevails among the people of the east; but this does not originate so much from the caprice of fashion as from the discrimination it affords of ranks and offices. In fact, the head-dress is the distinctive mark of the nation, the condition, and the employment of the wearer, and even constitutes the livery of servants; each class of whom wear a particular form of bonnet, corresponding to the nature of their business.

All the women wear drawers, even where the men do not use culottes. The veil, however, is the most important piece of their dress; and if surpris'd in a state of nudity, it has been found that their chief care was to cover their face. Such are the effects of habit, that the exposure of the face is reckoned the greatest indelicacy: even female children of the lower ranks, who were running about perfectly naked, and gazing on our travellers, were not without their veils.

The amusements of the people of every country are characteristic of their government and institutions. Among the orientals, a tinge of melancholy is perceptible. The want of social intercourse, the exclusion from the company of women, except the passive slaves of their pleasures, render them silent and reserved; and this taciturnity is increased by the despotism of government, and their inacquaintance with letters or the fine arts.

In Europe the ladies give the tone to manners and conversation; and diffuse a softened charm over domestic enjoyments, which, in countries  
I where



where the influence of the sex is scorned, is felt and unknown. In the east, indeed, the list of social manners is changed for something more masculine and austere in appearance; in fact, more puerile and insipid than cultivated minds can well conceive. The gratification of sense, or the indulgence of indolence, constitute their bliss; yet they are not destitute of amusements, such as equestrian exercises, and use of arms.

In Egypt, Syria, and Arabia, the favourite time of the middling ranks is to lounge in coffee-houses, listening to musicians, singers, and storytellers, who frequent such places to pick up their living by the exercise of their respective arts. In those receptacles for the accommodation of idlers, smoking tobacco is the universal cure, and the narcotic fumes of this herb seem well adapted to allay the ferment of their blood, and to divert the spleen and languor which hang about them, by superinducing a slight degree of intoxication.

The Koran prohibits playing for money; for this reason, the orientals seldom amuse themselves with any game of chance. However, there are in all countries some giddy and dissipated persons, who are little swayed by precepts. There are some who forget the injunction of the prophet, and indulge their gambling propensity. But this is by no means general. The games which are usually played are draughts, and trictrac, which are suitable to a sedentary life and a splenetic humour.

Among the Turks and Arabs, a man of honour would think it disgraceful to be a professional gambler, nor do they appear to be sensible

divine charms of harmony. Their professed musicians are little esteemed and ill rewarded; consequently an art despised by the great, cherished and admired by no connoisseurs, and unfitted to conduct either to fame or fortune, cannot be supposed to be carried to any degree of perfection. Yet many have good natural voices, and sing their songs of love with taste and feeling.

As music is little cultivated or encouraged, so dancing would entail indelible disgrace on a man of respectability. The women, however, who practise no arts but such as are adapted to please the sense, value themselves on their excellence in this exercise, for the amusement of their husbands; and dancing girls are frequently called in to heighten the enjoyment of the festive board, or to excite the dormant passions of the voluptuary. Notwithstanding the indecency of the dancing girls, the Mahometans regard the promiscuous dancing of the sexes, as practised in Europe, with horror, and seem to think that no persons, of morals or education, can thus debase themselves. Hence the prudence is obvious, of strangers accommodating themselves to the manners and opinions of the people among whom they live, or at least of refraining from such practices as excite their contempt or aversion.

They have a species of interludes, or plays, as absurd in their fable and construction as can be well imagined. Puppet-shows, however, are not only frequently exhibited, but tolerably performed. The puppets begin by paying compliments, quarrel by degrees, and terminate in fighting.

Jugglers display their tricks in all the more public streets, and some of them are dexterous enough in their profession; but the voluntary

contribution of the spectators, their pence, is so moderate, that they bare their ingenuity.

Monkeys, dressed up in the European way of ridicule, likewise contribute to the amusement of the populace. These animals possess extraordinary intelligence and docility, and appear to be naturally fond of dancing in the service of the East India Company. It informed our author, that he had frequently seen his drums to beat in ruinous pagodas, where monkeys were the sole inhabitants; the sound of the martial music, even the young in their arms, left and would join in a dance to the number of hundreds.

Of all countries in the world, Egypt is the most curious observation the greatest monuments of remote antiquity. The dawn of learning appeared in this country, the inhabitants were potent, rich, and powerful, it naturally led to leave some traces of their existence and prosperous condition, which have descended to latest posterity. Three thousand years have elapsed since even the most ancient founders of some of the most magnificent cities in Egypt was lost; yet their labour and strength compare with the most capacious forces of men, and exalt our opinion of what could produce them.

Independent of the taste and opulence of the ancient Egyptians, several physical causes contributed to the preservation of their monuments.


The air is dry, and frost is almost unknown, cold, therefore, which was the cause of the solid fabrics of human

have here no influence. The soil too is prolific in the most durable materials for building. In Lower Egypt calcareous stones are found of a porous nature, of which no building, except the pyramids, have been raised; but in Upper Egypt the masses of granite are so compact and hard, as to resist the agency of any influence either physical or moral to destroy them; and of such materials the most stately ruins consist. The inscriptions engraven on those blocks of granite are so deep, that they appear to have been originally intended for perpetuity; hence, if the key were not lost that could explain them, we might become acquainted with persons and transactions antecedent to any written memorials in the world.

Our author seems to think that the ingenuity of man may still be able to decypher some of the venerable hieroglyphics, which are so frequent in Egypt; but he mentions the impediments thrown in the way of such as wish to copy or study them on the spot, by the ignorant prejudices of the natives.

Though the chief object of our travellers voyage was to visit Arabia, various causes detained them in Egypt for nearly a year. Christians are forbid to travel by land with the caravan that annually sets out for Mecca, on account of the pretended sanctity of the pilgrims; they are, therefore, obliged to wait till the season when the Red Sea becomes navigable, and vessels sail from Suez for Jidda.

While they were waiting with impatience for this favourable opportunity, they were very desirous to employ their time to advantage, by visiting Mount Sinai, or Jibel-el-Mokattek, the celebrated hill of inscriptions. But this was impracticable.



red a dromedary, and on the morning of August set out from Cairo, and Suez.

This city stands near the western the Arabic Gulph, and makes but figure. It is thinly inhabited, and soil, that scarcely a plant is to be seen. Trees, gardens, meadows, and entirely unknown. Fish is very plentiful, the principal support of life. A spring of water refreshes Suez. Such is the principal employment of the inhabitants, though their vessels are certainly they are clumsy and inelegant.

Mount Sinai lies at the distance of a journey from this place. The governor was sent from Cairo, and placed here in a kind of exile. Being anxious

ignorant as themselves of the route they were to pursue. At last they discovered a sheik, who, by his conversation, convinced them that he knew something of the matter, and they engaged him and two others to be their conductors. M. Laurenfiend, the painter, attached to the expedition, being taken ill, was left at Suez, together with Messrs. Forikall and Cramer, while M. Von Hagen and our author pursued their journey to Mount Sinai.

The first day they travelled along the coast of the Arabic Gulph, through a sandy plain, and rested under a palm tree, in a place called Moses' Fountains. These are five holes in the sand which produce very indifferent water, and which immediately becomes turbid, whenever any of it is drawn.

The country through which they passed is famous as the scene of the emigration of the Jews under Moses; and they naturally wished to inform themselves respecting the names of places; but could only obtain vague and unsatisfactory replies to their questions.

When they arrived at the abode of the principal sheik who conducted them, and who was chief of the tribe of Leghat, they concluded, that Mount Sinai could not be far off, and hoped that they might soon reach it. While the sheik was entertaining his friends, M. Niebuhr ranged over several hills in the neighbourhood, and, by accident, came to a sequestered spot, where they found the wife and sister of their conductor in a wretched tent, busily employed in grinding corn. They presented him with a bit of gum, and did not refuse a small piece of money in return. At a little distance the sheik's son was tending some

goats; and though a child, behaved civility and propriety than could have been expected from him towards a stranger.

On the 12th of September, being to proceed to Mount Sinai, they left their abode at Beni Leghat. In a short time they entered the famous Valley of Faran, which retained its name unchanged since the time of Moses. Its length is equal to a journey of two days and a half, extending from the foot of Mount Sinai to the Arabian Gulph. Part of it is said to be fertile; that which fell under the iron hoofs of our travellers, only afforded pasturage for camels, and asses. Some Arabs presented them with dates, and one of the sheik's presented them some eggs and a chicken.

They now began to ascend Mount Sinai, the side of which stands the convent of Saint Catherine. This building is of hewn stone, and of considerable extent. The gate is a small opening, except when the bishop visits there, at which times both men and provisions are carried up by a pulley. Before the convent is a garden with excellent fruit trees.

Without an introduction from the monks, which they were promised, but did not obtain, they found it impossible to gain admission. As they were trying their interest with the monks, a crowd of Arabs gathered round them, and as the monks appeared distressed, the travellers retired to some distance and encamped. As a recompence for their discretion, the monks soon sent them a basket of fruit, which they found very delicious in such a parched climate.

Under the guidance of a person called a *Sheik*, an Arab dignified with the title of *Sheik*

they attempted to clamber up to the summit mountain, by a flight of steps cut out of rock, said to amount to three thousand; but reaching a chapel dedicated to the blessed Virgin, the guides maintained that they were at the highest accessible peak of the mountain; and travellers were obliged to return, after making such observations as circumstances would per-

On the 16th of September, they descended the mountain, and passed the night at the open end of the Valley of Faran. In a defile they saw inscriptions in unknown characters, coarsely engraved in the rock, without order or regula-

When they arrived at Suez, they found their provisions much recovered, and passed the gulph of Suez, with cattle, a little north of the ruins of Kolutha. This, perhaps, was the first time that any Europeans had ever made this attempt; and the success convinced them, that the water in this gulph is much influenced by the tides; and that the Red Sea may be passed on foot, by watching favourable opportunities.

Inscriptions on the mountain have interested the scriptural antiquaries; and it is conjectured that they might tend to elucidate some part of sacred writ. Several of them have been copied by learned travellers; but, in general, the sanguine expectations which their discovery awakened, vanished away. Our author thinks that they are of little consequence, and that they have been executed by travellers at different periods, who wished to record their names and the dates of their journeys, with other circumstances not more important. There appears



of Arabs, from whom they purchased provisions.

Pilgrims, in their first journey assume the ihhram immediately after Wardan, if the state of their health permits. This is a piece of linen wrapped round the waist, and a linen cloth, in the form of a shawl, thrown over the shoulders, the only covering allowed to wear; and in this state they remain till they have visited the kaaba.

It may appear strange that Mohammed have enjoined the observance of this dress, which is so dangerous to the health of the pilgrims. Perhaps, he little imagined that his religion would be propagated where warmer clothing was more suitable to defend his followers from the rigours of the climate. His design was, doubtless, to recommend simplicity in dress; but superstitious and idolatrous customs and institutions, even in the most remote places, have so changed as to malteract their original purposes. In Arabia, we see people in the middle of winter, to damp icy churches, because Christians, in the mild church of the East, were throughout the year, in such buildings, were there agreeable for their coolness.

On the 29th of October, they arrived at the harbour of Jidda. As money pays a duty, our travellers, who had a considerable sum with them, because bills of exchange are here unknown, were anxious to conceal their cash in the bottom of their red bags, and by concealing the gold, they had the good fortune to succeed.

They entered the city under the name of pilgrims, and were free of ill-treatment from the i

found themselves agreeably deceived. The people of Jidda are accustomed to Christian merchants in the European dress; and our travellers frequented the coffee-houses and markets without attracting any particular notice. They had letters of recommendation to the pacha, and some principal merchants; but one, which they had received from a poor sheik to the kiaja, or lieutenant, was of more service than all the rest. This sheik was a truly worthy man, devoid of superstition, and a friend to the whole human race. He had a tincture of science, and had frequently visited four travellers at Cairo, and assisted them in acquiring the Arabic tongue; and when he found that they were bound for this place, had not only given them a recommendation to carry with them, but had announced their coming by the last caravan.

The kiaja, thus apprized of their visit, received them with great politeness, and, by his interest, they were provided with a house to lodge in. M. Forikall, who often visited him, gave him a taste for gardening and botany.

After a few days, they waited on the pacha, who having some knowledge of astronomy, wished to see their instruments, which he thought preferable to those used in the east, and introduced them to a learned Turk; but as they had no common language to express themselves in, and the interpreters were unacquainted with the terms of science, their conversation was superficial and confined.

The news of the arrival of a party of Europeans, among whom was an astronomer, soon reached Mecca. The brother of the reigning sheriffe was, at that time, advancing with an army to at-  
tack

tack the city; and as an astronomer and alger are reckoned synonymous terms among Mahometans, M. Niebuhr had the honour to consult the fates respecting the issue of the contest. He excused himself on the plea of ignorance, saying, that he cultivated astronomy only for the improvement of navigation; but M. Von Haven ventured to reply, that the eldest brother, he who was most like the father of the family should remain victorious. The prediction was verified; and the sheriffe maintained his post.

Jidda is surrounded by ruinous walls, and a battery with only one dismounted cannon remaining. Some cannon before the palace and pacha are likewise good for nothing, but turn the salutes of the ships which enter the harbour. In the city are several good houses of stone; but the buildings in general are wretched and very slight.

The environs are sandy and barren, and drop of spring water is to be had. The Temple of Eve is still shewn on a spot at no great distance from the sea; hence, if we are to believe tradition, these regions have undergone no change of importance since the creation.

Jidda has always constituted a part of the dominions of the sheriffe of Mecca. The sultan sends a pacha to the city, but his power is divided with the sheriffe. The latter keeps the chief officer here, under the title of vizier, and the inhabitants solely depend on him.

This is a great mart between Egypt and India, and is much frequented by shipping. Of all nations, the English are said to carry five hundred thousand weight annually to India, and

Mecca is also brought hither from the vicinity of Medina, as an article of exportation. The imports, however, are of the first consequence in commercial view, as Mecca and Medina are to be supplied from this market.

Our travellers, according to their instructions, were to proceed as soon as possible to Yemen; but the prevalence of the north winds detained them till the beginning of December, when they took their passage in an ill-constructed vessel, bound to Hodeida for a cargo of coffee. The kiaja furnished them with letters to the dolas, or governors, both of Loheia and Hodeida, and the pacha gave orders that their baggage should pass unexamined.

Their accommodation was of the most indifferent kind, but the voyage was uniformly safe and pleasant. After seven days sailing, they anchored near Ghunfude, and, after a short stay, proceeded on their voyage. They stopped again near Hali, to take in provisions; and had an opportunity of seeing the independent Arabs, who live between the territories of the sheriffies of Mecca and Abu-Arisch. As they approached their tents, two women came out to meet them, unveiled, who had their eyes blackened with lead ore, and some ornamental black spots on their brow, cheeks, and chin. Those females, who were almost naked, immediately asked for kochhel to blacken their eyes, and for elheune to dye their nails yellow. Our travellers were not a little vexed that they were not provided with such articles, by which they might have gratified female vanity at a cheap rate.

Next day they came in sight of Konembel, a mountain situated in the middle of the sea, said to have been formerly a volcano, and which is probab

probably, the burning island placed and Ptolemy in these latitudes. On December they entered the harbour where they cast anchor.

Soon after, our travellers waited on and explained their wish to go by Mocca, where they hoped to find a ship, in which they might take a passage. Hitherto this personage had on the part of the Arabian merchants, and when he understood the letter of recommendation, that one was a physician, another a botanist, and an astronomer, struck with the singular pursuits, and supposing they might be of use, offered to send them to Mocca on camels, if they would indulge him to stay at Loheia.

Delighted to find the Arabs more friendly, farther they proceeded from Egypt, and with the additional assurance, that they would travel in security among a people who were the principal objects of their enquiries, they brought their baggage on shore; and, in the evening, presented a sheep, as a present of welcome from the Arabs, and with it a very kind letter.

The dola, or emir, seemed vastly pleased with a sight of their instruments, and was particularly struck to observe small objects magnified by the microscope. He assigned them a house to lodge in, and though the current of the people was rather troublesome, they were in a situation much beyond their expectations.

The city of Loheia was founded a few centuries ago, by the Sheik Soalei, a *Tahagi* saint; and being buried there, the place acquired the character of sanctity, and

Evout persons erected their habitations on the spot; from which the city insensibly rose to its present state. The Sunnites are the prevalent sect in this province, who, though they are forbidden by the Koran to worship any created being, regard their saints with peculiar veneration, and even their descendants are dignified with a kind of hereditary honours.

The territory of Loheia is arid and barren; but a considerable trade is carried on in coffee, which induces several merchants to fix their residence here. The city has some fortifications; but only one tower will admit being defended by cannon. Several of the houses are built of stone; the greatest part, however, are of mud, mixed with dung, and thatched with grass. Round the walls within, are a range of beds made of straw, on which they sit, or lie, commodiously enough. The water is very bad, and brought from a great distance on camels or asses, in earthen jars, suspended on each side.

The inhabitants seemed curious, intelligent, and polished in their manners. All were eager to see the Europeans, and the wonders they performed. The physician had plenty of employment; and at last they sent a horse belonging to the dola to be cured, which one of their servants undertook, and succeeded. This exalted the poor fellow's reputation, and he was afterwards consulted about human patients.

When they were shewn, through a telescope, a woman turned topsy turvy, and yet her garments covering her, they were perfectly astonished, and repeatedly exclaimed, "Allah akbar!" God is great!

Two Arabs, one day, came of them was a man of rank & was from the province of B. greatest simplicity of manners & manners are seldom seen. This pe of simple questions, which pr wondered to see them eat, & abstemious Arab, with great ing M. Von Haven about to hold of his hand, and exclaim "thou eat still?" and then we

Some of the gentlemen of themselves with playing on the musicians are not esteemed listeners. An old merchant curiosity, and observed, that Christians; for that a diverse tolerated by the great God of often invited them to his home with them with his adventures. A account, he had been a great commerce with the fair sex & desert country where it is not held lamented that the infirmities his former enjoyments.

Hearing that an English Mocca, they began to think gratified their curiosity to them made a large collection of resolved to send by sea. The nor, was sorry to part with his zeal to serve them. A presented him with a telescope he gave them a piece of silk were offered, as a fee, to

money was refused, which created some astonishment.

Having hired camels for their baggage, and horses for themselves, they set out on the 20th of February, and in their first day's journey through Fernen, travelled through a parched and barren track, and, about midnight, arrived in a large city, in which a deputy governor resides, to whom Bey carried a letter.

Through the whole country they found water bad and scarce; but security and civility made common inconveniences and fatigues seem light. On the morning of the 25th, they arrived safe at Beit-el-Fakih, and delivered their letters of recommendation, which procured them a cordial reception.

This city stands in a well-cultivated plain, and is chiefly built of stone. It has a citadel, which is deemed of great strength in a country where armies are destitute of artillery. Our travellers were accommodated with a stone house, from which the proprietor had been dislodged by a destructive species of ants, called *Ard* by the Arabs, and well known to naturalists for their instincts and mischievous qualities.

Like Lobeia, the city of Beit-el-Fakih derives its origin from a saint, and its very name implies "The house or dwelling of the sage." This saint, it seems, was a great worker of miracles. The following is one of the most wonderful on record, and is even equal to the most extravagant legends of popish saints. A Turkish pacha, who had been twenty years a prisoner in Spain, where he was bound with ponderous chains to two masonry stones, had long invoked, in vain, the aid of the different saints in his recollection. Fortunately,



at last, he bethought himself, and called on him in though dead, it seems, was ed out his hand from his instant, the pacha was conveyed his chains, and the stones to tened. This miracle took the anniversary festival of fence of many witnesses; firmed as similar imposition men generally are.

Beit-el-Fakih is extreme trade, being only half a day's hills on which the coffee grows at a moderate distance from the harbor, deida, and Mocca, from whence exported; hence this place is the most considerable mart.

The dola at this city, who is in jurisdiction, left our traveller to follow their own inclinations; and as the country is civilized and hospitable, they gave them the protection, nor were sorry for being amused or informed themselves; they directed; and M. Niebuhr found it very easy to find a party of visiting Ghalefka, and a single servant, and with less expenses than an Arab would have had become habituated to living, and found that many things could be dispensed with, which Europeans would find necessary.

In his way to Ghalefka, he saw nothing remarkable; his road was a shifting sand. This city was in a bad condition; but its harbour

O vessels, however small, can enter; consequently the place has fallen into decay. Not only has the sea receded from the coast, but the banks of the river have increased, and the sand, accumulated by the wind, has risen into a hill of considerable height.

The ruins of a mosque are still to be seen here, erected in honour of a saint, who, by his prayers, obtained from heaven an excellent spring of water, for which the inhabitants still revere his memory. In this vicinity our author found two stones with Kufic\* inscriptions, which he copied.

Having seen every thing worth notice about Shalefka, M. Niebuhr set out on his return by the way of Hodeida, which he reached the same evening. The general aspect of the country through which he passed was sandy and barren, but occasionally enlivened with a few date trees.

The harbour of Hodeida is incapable of admitting large vessels; and the town itself is but very inconsiderable, though it is defended by a citadel. Here our author found his friends, Von Haven and Cramer, who had come to deliver letters of recommendation to the dola, or governor. In a short time M. Niebuhr left them, and having reached Beit-el-Fakih without any disagreeable accident, began to plan another excursion to Sebid, once the capital of Tahama. A poor, but learned Arab, accompanied him, and much contributed to the pleasure of his journey, by his entertaining conversation.

Passing some coffee-houses and small hamlets, they came to a large village, named El-Mahad,

\* Kufic is the ancient Arabic character in which the Koran is written.

delightfully situated in a valley, which receives the waters that fall from Mount Rema. A quantity of indigo is produced here; and the vicinity anciently stood a considerable city, of which not a vestige remains.

Having travelled about five German miles, they arrived at Zebid, situated near the most fertile valley in all Tahama, which, at the rainy season, is perfectly inundated. The city was once the residence of a prince, and a most commercial place in the province; now retains only the shadow of its former splendor. Viewed from a distance, its mosques and minarets give it an air of grandeur; but a closer inspection dissipates the illusion, and the poverty and misery are visible.

Abulfeda ascribes eight gates to Zebid; of these only five remain. The walls of the city are demolished to the very foundation, to supply building materials for new houses. This place is distinguished for an academy, in which the sciences of the south of Tahama, and part of Yemen, flourish. Sciences as are cultivated among the Mahomedans; besides, it is the seat of a dola, a mufti, and a kadhi.

At the inn M. Niebuhr met with the most and foolishly loquacious man he had yet seen among the Arabs. He was a sheriffe of high rank, but being poor and dissipated, he depended on the country, subsisting at the expense of the more opulent professors of his religion. His pride of ancestry, and the vanity of being known to many great personages, never were more conspicuously displayed than in this weak man. His conversation and manners; yet, with all his pretension of superior consequence, he frequen-

his son, a boy about ten years of age, calling him "Kælb ibn kælb," Dog, son of a dog.

Having finished his researches about Zebid, M. Niebuhr set out for Tahæte, once a town of some magnitude, but now dwindled to a small village. Still, however, it is adorned with several mosques and houses of prayer, erected over the tombs of saints, or opulent persons. Ibn Haffan is the chief of the saints, and his tomb is nightly illuminated with lamps; yet one of his descendants keeps a house of entertainment in the place. Finding little to gratify curiosity here, our author returned to Beit-el-Fakih, and being now convinced of the ease and security with which a person might travel through Yemen, soon after set out for Kahlme.

The fast of Ramadan was now approaching, which gave our author some concern, because he had formerly witnessed the displeasure it gave the Turks, to see him and his associates take the least refreshment; but he soon had the satisfaction to find that the Arabs were not so abstemious; and that, when they indulged a little one day, they reconciled it to their consciences, by engaging to fast on some other occasion.

M. Niebuhr expected to find some remains of antiquity in the ruins of the city of Lelue, and, no sooner was he arrived at Kahlme, than he set out in search of them. He saw only a large burial place, filled with pentagonal stones, eight inches in diameter, and four or five feet long. At first, he imagined, from the uniformity of this regular figure, that they were the work of art; but he soon perceived a hill in the neighbourhood, wholly composed of pentagonal stones, when these ornaments of the cemetery had been deriv-

In this hill, vertical columns rose one over another in a parallel body, and apparently joined by slight cement. Piles of the same kind of stones are found in many other parts of Arabia, and unquestionably of that kind called basalt.

During M. Niebuhr's excursions, his companions had not been idle. M. Forikall has made many botanical discoveries on the hills, and produces the coffee; and our author was induced to join his friends, who were at a great distance from Kahlme. He came up with them at Bulgosa, one of those villages whose inhabitants subsist on the profits derived from the cultivation of coffee. In this vicinity, neither camels nor mules can be used: the hills, which are wholly of basalt, are so steep, that they can only be ascended by narrow paths on foot.

The coffee trees are planted on terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre; and their blossoms exhale an exquisitely grateful perfume. In the plantations they are artificially watered, and thus produce two crops a year, instead of one; but the second is esteemed inferior in quality and flavour.

Bulgosa lies considerably above the level of the plain; yet scarcely had they climbed the ascent to Kusma, where the dola resides, the loftiest peak of this range of mountains, than the charming landscapes there meet the eye on every side.

At Bulgosa, where they passed the night, they found the women less reserved than in the plain; they appeared unveiled, and talked far more freely. Their complexions were fairer than those of the plain below, which may be ascribed to the superior freshness of the air.

On the 20th of March, they returned as far as Adic, where the climate is temperate, and the water fresh and pure. From the house of the B-dola, here they enjoyed a singularly beautiful aspect. In a short time they returned to Beit-Fakih.

The inhabitants of that city were astonished at men should expose themselves to the dangers of the climate, during the intense heats of the season; and advised them to take care of their health. But when they saw the strangers persist in neglecting this salutary advice, which humanity dictated, and that they lived expensively without trade, the natives began to imagine, that they possessed the art of making gold; and that M. Forskall, in his rambles in the mountains, was seeking plants which might be necessary in this great operation. Our author too was again set down for a magician; but fortunately these shrewd conjectures were confined to the small circle of their acquaintance.

M. Niebuhr and M. Forskall next planned an excursion to Udder and Taes, each expecting to find some new gratification in his favourite studies. Their preparations were easily made. They hired two asses, and the owner attended them on foot; serving at once for their guide, servant, and interpreter. By this time their beards were grown long, and their appearance was wholly oriental. Each likewise had assumed an Arabian name, and they were no longer considered by any one as Christians of the west.

The first night of their journey they lay at Roba. Next day they saw a running stream, called Wadi Zebid, the first they had met with in Arabia. Its channel was very broad, but as no rain had

had fallen for a long space, it was shallow river, after it enters Tahama, expands in and is lost among the sands.

Same day they passed Mount Sullan they had been given to understand there were hieroglyphics, or inscriptions; but they discovered nothing of this kind, save some rude figures for amusement of the shepherds at their idleness.

Soon after they came to Machsa, the seat of a sub-dola, and the seat of a weekly market, but a poor miserable place, where the houses were so low, that a man cannot stand erect. For provisions they could obtain in this district only coarse Durra bread, made of millet and milk; but the water was delicious.

On the 28th of March, they entered a fertile track, where the houses were more commodious; and hastily passed through a town in which a fair was held; and in the vicinity observed a glittering micaceous sand, which would lead the people of the country to suppose that the neighbouring mountain contains gold.

The inhabitants of those parts had been long looking impatiently for rain, and had made all preparations for receiving the benefit of it when it came. Crossing several small rivers which were to be numerous in this part of the country, they passed several plantations of coffee trees, and in the evening arrived at Udden.

This town contains about three hundred houses all of stone. An hereditary sheik is the ruler, who resides in a palace seated on a hill without the city. The population is very considerable, on account of the abundance of the coffee trees in the vicinity, which are reckoned the best in all Arabia.

Leaving this place on the 30th of March, they advanced through a well-peopled country, and passing a very steep mountain, they found a reservoir of excellent fresh water, provided by the bounty of the Arabs for the accommodation of travellers. Such reservoirs, or madgils, as they are called, are all of a conical figure, and provided with a vase for drawing up the water. They abound in the fertile parts of Yemen.

By means of a thermometer, they ascertained the remarkable difference between the temperature of the air upon the hills and in the plain. The dress of the inhabitants affords the same indication: the people of Tahama were almost naked, while those of the mountains were clothed in sheep skins.

So effectually were our travellers disguised, that the mistress of a coffee house, where they took up their lodging one night, took them for Turkish priests, and recommended herself to their prayers.

At Dsjobla, our author was saluted by the name of Hadjee Achmed, by a person who took him for an old acquaintance. This town is the capital of a district, and the seat of a dola. It stands on the brink of a precipice, and contains about six hundred houses, of a good appearance. The Jews have a separate quarter without the city, as is customary throughout Yemen.

Though Dsjobla has been celebrated for ages, they could discover no remarkable antiquities about it; but from the monument of a Turkish pacha, they had a proof that the conquests of the Ottoman Porte have been extended over those mountainous regions.

*Proceeding in their route, by winding paths over a country diversified by many inequalities*



surface, they lodged at a *fimfera*, or ca and then entered on a paved road, w between Mocca and Sana. Soon after in sight of the citadel of Tæes, but di that city.

They then crossed a plain covered trees; after which, regaining the mon entered the territory of Ibn Aklan, wh stony, is well cultivated. On the 4th they several times crossed the Wadi pretty large and rapid river, even in t son. In this desert track, on the con hama, M. Forskall had the happiness the tree which produces the Balm of M plant was then in flower, and thus good opportunity for examination a tion. The Arabians call it Abu Sel sweet-smelling tree; and know no o it, but to perfume their apartments the wood.

In the evening they arrived at the c a small and ill-built place, though th a district, and the seat of a dola, wh small fortrefs. A considerable quant it ware is manufactured here, particu drinking cups.

Next day they passed the river Sur they had seen among the hills, with their feet. In Arabia the rivers fr crease as they approach the sea, contr of Europe.

On the 6th of April, they again re el-Fakih, and found the heat almost after having for some days enjoyed t refreshing breezes of the mountains.

The health of the party began to be seriously affected, from the ardour with which they had pursued their discoveries, and the want of due precautions, in a climate to which their constitutions had not been assimilated. Our author was seized with a violent fever, and M. Von Haven was likewise indisposed. He had been attacked with the scurvy, and the lassitude this occasioned, confirmed his disease. It seems, indeed, that all the gentlemen ate flesh-meat daily, though their friends, who were better acquainted with the climate, dissuaded them from this practice. Wine and brandy they had long wanted, and even the water was far from being good.

On the 17th of April, by some means a house took fire, and as the wind assisted to spread the conflagration, a great part of the city was soon burnt down. The inhabitants, however, retained their usual tranquillity: no cries nor complaints were heard; and when addressed with expressions of condolence, they calmly replied, "It is the will of God." Indeed, when such accidents happen, the Arab loses little, and therefore his stoical apathy is the less wonderful.

As soon as M. Von Haven and our author were sufficiently recovered to bear the fatigues of travelling, it was determined to leave Beit-el-Fakih. Accordingly they set out on the 20th of April, and took the road to Zebid. That M. Forskall might have an opportunity of pursuing his botanical researches, he travelled by day, accompanied by M. Niebuhr, contrary to the usual custom in Tahama; while the rest of the party came up by night.

On the third day of their journey, they arrived at the large village of Mauschiid, where the

were alarmed with an account of a war between two families, in which had been killed the preceding day; but they took the satisfaction to be assured, that such feuds never interrupt the public tranquillity.

After an unpleasant journey, they arrived at the city of Mocca, where their baggage was deposited; and they were directed to a *kan* where to lodge, on the supposition that they would find some of their countrymen there.

At the time of their arrival, there was a British merchant from Bombay, in the city, who was unwilling to address themselves to him, lest he should suspect them of false pretences; but he had likewise introductory letters to the others of the first distinction; but he had contracted an acquaintance with Ismael, Seid Salek, a merchant of Mocca, the natives of which city were naturally attached themselves to him and before they knew the duplicity of the one and the infamy of their characters. It was those persons made it their business to get themselves into the good graces of strangers, only to prey upon them; and when they found their hopes frustrated in this respect, they laboured of spite, to do our travellers every ill office in their power.

They embroiled them with the custom-house officers, on purpose to have an opportunity of getting them off for a reward. The chests of curiosities were opened and searched. The cask of fishes from the Arabic Gulph, preserved in vinegar, was emptied, and spread a terror over the custom-house; but when the officers were taken to a vessel, in which serpents were preserved in a similar manner, the Arabs were quiet.

and the dola, who was present, swore that they would not remain a single night in the city.

While our travellers were engaged at the custom-house, a servant came to inform them, that their books and other property had been thrown out of the windows of the house which they had hired, and that the door was shut against them. They could neither find the treacherous Ismael or his father; and they were in danger of lying in the streets, or of being driven out of the town to disgrace, had they not prevailed on a citizen to receive them into his house, on condition, that he might not be amenable to government for so doing.

The English merchant, Mr. Francis Scott, having heard of their difficulties and perplexities, though they had not visited him, gave them an invitation to dinner, which, under such circumstances, could not fail to be acceptable. This gentleman expressed a warm desire to serve them; and they began to see their folly, in not paying their court to him at first.

While their chests were detained at the custom-house, Ismael had advised them to offer the dola a present of fifty ducats, and hinted that he would be the bearer of it. By this time the eyes of our travellers were opened, and they solicited an interview with the dola themselves; which being granted, he blamed them for not applying to him in the first instance; and directed their effects to be delivered without any farther examination.

During this period of doubt and altercation, the dola had been wounded in the foot in exercising his troops, and was advised by his attendant to send for the European physician, M. Cram-

but apprehensions were entertained that administer improper medicines, out of for the treatment received. The cadi, removed some of the governor's prejudices the strangers, and convinced him that he ought not to be blamed or despised for shells, insects, and reptiles, of which he knew not the use.

Accordingly M. Cramer was sent for 4th of May, and solicited to undertake the dola's wound, which, under the hands of four or five empirics, was daily becoming worse. This introduction gave the party great satisfaction, and afforded them frequent opportunity of conversing with the dola, who promised satisfaction for the insults and injuries they had endured.

They now found themselves secure at Moc but disease renewed its attacks, and from power no favour could protect them. Our author fell violently ill of a dysentery, from which, however, he recovered; but M. Von Haven's health began rapidly to decline. He was totally unable to bear the heats of the day, but was tolerably well in the night. At last he ventured to lie several nights successively on the roof of the house in the open air, with his face uncovered. On the night of the 24th of May, he took cold, and so ill, that two servants were necessary to carry him down into his apartment. His fever became doubly violent, he grew delirious, then sunk into lethargy, and expired in the night.

He was buried in the European cemetery, with due solemnity. He had paid particular attention to oriental literature; and by his untimely

death, the public were deprived of many interesting discoveries and observations of this kind.


It was now unanimously agreed on, to leave Mocca, though the party was divided in their opinions as to their future proceedings; some wishing to remain another year in Arabia, while the remainder were for returning immediately to Europe.

As M. Cramer was engaged in attending the dola, they had some difficulty to obtain his permission to depart; but on urging the plea of health, they were allowed to set out for Taëz, with proper recommendations, and a servant, who acted as a spy. The dola had liberally rewarded the physician for his attendance, and seemed anxious to detain them in this country.

Their journey to Taëz was barren of occurrences. The dola of this place received them with due attention, and interchanged presents with them. They soon felt the salutary effects of this change of climate; for, instead of the oppressive heats under which they fainted at Mocca, here they had refreshing rains almost every evening.

The city of Taëz is encompassed by a pretty strong wall with two gates; and has a garrison of six hundred men. It stands at the foot of the fertile hill of Sabber, and is supposed to be under the protection of a famous saint, named Ismael Mulk, whose remains are buried here, and concerning whom they have this legend: That a beggar, being refused charity by the dola, went to the saint's tomb, to implore his aid, when the corpse stretched out its hand and gave him an order on the dola for one hundred crowns. The

ord



mosques, and one of them is in a structure that seems to indicate its built by a Turkish pacha. The p. by the last lords of Taces are hand but the town in general is not fine volutions which have taken place l dently diminished its former grand

The ruins of two ancient cities a in the neighbourhood of this plac named Oddena and Thobad. Some walls of the former are still standi was the residence of the kings of but its only existing vestiges are some mosques.

The dola and the sheiks, who o Sabber, being on ill terms, M. Fork obtain permission to botanize upon exuberant fertility, according to th duces every species of plant to be part of the world. Such treasures, were no doubt exaggerated tantali

that they were ordered to return to Mocca, and when they hesitated to obey, at last he told them in person, that they must quit Taëz next day.

Seeing no means to elude the dola's orders, they were preparing to comply, when a letter arrived from the iman, in which they had permission to go to Sana, and to carry their curiosities with them. New difficulties now arose about obtaining camels; but, by the generous interference of the cadi, to whom they were induced to apply, from his benevolent character, they were at last provided with cattle and a guide; and the cadi, unsolicited, had the farther goodness to recommend them to the iman's vizier, in terms that shewed the goodness of his heart, and the urbanity of his manners.

They left Taëz on the 28th of June, and for the two first days, travelled over an uncultivated and desolate country, with few villages. On the 1st of July, having crossed Mount Mharres, they entered on a more fertile track, and soon after arrived at the city of Abb, consisting of about eight hundred houses, most of them in a good style of building.

Proceeding down Mount Abb by paved roads, they crossed a country of varied surface, with several houses for the protection of travellers scattered over it.

Next day they began to ascend Mount Sumara by artificial ways, carried in a winding direction, round those places which are too steep for a direct access.

M. Forikall began to be seriously indisposed and so weak as to be unable to sit his camel. The Arabs could not be prevailed on to carry Christian, and as they found themselves w



the necessity of reaching Jerim, they were obliged to place a bed on the camel; and though they moved but slowly, this illustrious, but unfortunate, man, was in a deplorable condition before they reached the town.

For some days after their arrival at Jerim, his illness seemed to decrease; but he had measured his days, and his disorder returned with such violence as left no hopes of recovery. On the evening of the 10th of July, he sunk into a deep lethargy, and breathed his last. His friends were at his loss, and in their sorrow of every nation still participate. His name is renowned by his discoveries in this expedition, a man whom no fatigues could overcome, and no inconveniences daunt; he accommodated himself to the manners of the Arabians with the most scrupulous attention; had made great progress in their language; and, in short, was adapted above all others for the office he was destined to fill, and the trials he was doomed to undergo.

His funeral obsequies were performed in the most decent manner that circumstances would permit; but it was with much difficulty they could hire persons to carry him to the grave; so great is the aversion of the Arabs to touch a Christian.

Jerim is a small town, but the seat of a dola, who resides in a castle, built on a rock. The houses in general are erected of stone; but the town contains nothing remarkable.

About two miles distant, according to a tradition of the Arabs, once stood the famous city *Dhanar*, where our author was told an inscrip



people, who assembled at first out of curiosity, and then became insolent.

Damar has a famous university, in which there are seldom less than five hundred students. It is well built, and contains about five thousand houses. The Jews occupy a detached village, but the Banians live among the mussulmans.

Here M. Cramer had plenty of employment as a physician; and as he was unwilling to go out, the sick were brought to him on their beds. Near this city is a mine of sulphur, and on an adjacent hill beautiful cornelians are found.

Proceeding to Hamjarene, they had a view of Hodafa, which is a steep, insulated rock, where there is a curious inscription, neither resembling Arabic nor the Hebrew, which our travellers had an opportunity of examining; but concluded it must be Hamjarene.

On the 16th of July they approached Sana, where they met one of the principal secretaries of the iman's vizier, who was sent to bid them welcome. This deputy informed them, that they had long been expected at the court of Sana, and that the iman had hired an elegant villa for their reception.

Having reached the house intended for them, they found the apartments very good, but totally unfurnished; and they were even obliged to fast till they could have victuals brought from the city.

Next morning they received a present and a polite message from the iman, who excused himself from seeing them for two days, on account of indisposition and engagements. Unfortunat

they did not understand the etiquette which prohibited them from receiving visits from the inhabitants, till they had obtained their audience at court. They had formed an acquaintance with a Jew, a resident of this place, in their passage from Cairo to Loheia, who hearing of their arrival, came to visit them; and though he was one of the most respectable men belonging to his nation, the secretary of the vizier, happening to look in, while he was in their company, was much incensed, and drove him out of the house.

On the 19th of July, they were introduced to the iman at his palace of Bustan-el-Metwokkel with great parade. The court of the palace was so full of horses, officers, and attendants, that they could scarcely reach the hall of audience, which was a spacious square chamber, with an arched roof. In the middle was a large basin with some jets d'eau, and behind this was the throne with benches on each side. The iman was dressed in a gown of a bright green colour; on each side of his breast was a rich filleting of gold lace, and his head was covered with a great white turban. His sons sat at his right hand, and his brothers on the left. On a bench below was the vizier; and our travellers were placed immediately beneath him, on another bench. They had the honour to kiss the back and the palm of his hand; the last is reckoned an extraordinary condescension. As they severally saluted him, a herald proclaimed, "God preserve the iman."

Our travellers did not think proper to avow the true reasons of their journey through Arabia; but pretended that, wishing to travel the nearest way to the Danish colonies in the E

Indies, they had heard so much of the plenty and security which prevailed in his dominions, as to feel a desire of witnessing them in person, that they might be able to describe them to their countrymen.

The imán assured them of his protection, and told them they were welcome to stay as long as they pleased. After a short conversation, and repeating the ceremony of kissing the imán's hands, they retired in the same order they came in.

Next day his highness sent each a small purse, containing ninety-nine comasses, thirty-two of which make a crown. This might appear to wound a traveller's delicacy; but in a place where they were unacquainted with the value of the money of the country, and were daily liable to impositions from the money-changers, the present was neither ill-timed nor useless.

The same afternoon, they were honoured with an audience of the vizier, who received them with great politeness; and, from the nature of his conversation, appeared to have made no inconsiderable progress in science.

Their next care was, in conformity to what they had read in voyages and travels, to send suitable presents to the imán and vizier; but though these were graciously accepted, they soon after learned, that, not being merchants, and having no favour to ask, this mark of their attention was not expected.

Sana is situated at the foot of Mount Nikkum, on which are still some ruins of a castle, which the Arabs suppose to have been built by Shem, the son of Noah.

The walls are built of brick, and have seven  
Here are a number of mosques, and  
sever

veral noble palaces, with the appearance of great populoufness. Except in one palace near the citadel, they saw no glafs windows in this place; the houfes in general have only fhutters, which are opened in fair weather, and closed when it is foul.

At Sana and other cities of the east are great *mesaras*, or caravanfaries, for merchants and travellers. Each different commodity is fold in a feparate market. The feveral claffes of mechanics work, in like manner, in particular quarters, the open ftreets.

Fuel is fcarce and very dear at Sana; for the hills near the city are bleak and bare, and pit coal is by no means plenty. Fruits, however, are foft abundant; and they have no fewer than twenty different fpecies of grapes, which, ripening at different feafons, afford a delicious refrefhment for feveral months in the year; befides great quantities of them are dried, and confequently acceffible at all times.

In the caſtle, which ſtands on a hill, are two places, in which ſome princes of the blood reſide. Our author was conducted to a battery, where he ſaw a German mortar with this infcription, *Jorg Selos Gofnick 1513*. The cannons in general are buried in the ſand, and are of no other uſe than to announce the return of the different feſtivals.

The Jews carry on a conſiderable trade here, and are the chief artizans. At one time they had fourteen ſynagogues at Sana; but one of them, who had been comptroller of the cuſtoms, falling into diſgrace, drew a degree of perfecution on his innocent brethren.

The Banians are not very numerous. They pay three hundred crowns a month to live in the city, and if they have no heirs, their whole property goes to the imam.

During their stay at this city, we had the opportunity of seeing the imam's mosque, which was a very splendid building.

The favourable reception that they met with at this court, it might have been expected would have tempted them to prolong their stay; but they had the painful remembrance that they had already lost two of their number, and the health of the rest began to decline. They therefore began to think of returning to India in some English vessel, which might at once save the memorialists from persecution and their lives.

On the 23d of July, they were granted an audience of leave, and received their discharge. The imam put many questions to them concerning their manners, trade, and literature, and seemed much pleased with their answers. He had received a small chest of books from an Englishman, and M. Cramer was obliged to explain their uses and virtues.

Our author being taken ill, retired to his room. When going to the door, the imam made him an offer of his seal, and bid him to make himself another. He was much interrogated respecting the customs of Europe. The Arabs were much surprised of the practice of drinking spirits, when they understood that the English did not bid to indulge in drunkenness, but that the European drank more than the

health, they allowed the custom to be rational; and acknowledged it to be absurd to abstain wholly from what might be, on so many occasions, salutary as a remedy.

M. Niebuhr returned into the hall before M. Cramer had finished his description of the drugs, and with the rest of his friends, was presented with an Arabian dress. They were at the same time given to understand, that other presents were intended for them; but they did not think it proper to wait till they were ready.

The iman, it appeared, was very hospitable to strangers; but his officers often abused or withheld his generosity. As a farewell present, he requested their acceptance of an order on the dola of Mocca, for two hundred crowns, and ordered camels to carry them and their baggage.

This was so much beyond their expectations, that they suspected the motives, though it appeared without reason. On the 26th of July they set out, and passed over the most rugged road they had seen in Yemen. The hills were bleak and wild, and the deep valleys between them contained only a few wretched hamlets. In two days, the soil began to mend; but it soon became as sterile as before, till they reached Sehan.

A little beyond this town, they came to a defile, so narrow, that a single camel could hardly pass. On either side were steep rocks; and the rains, which had fallen the preceding day, had broken a gap, eight feet deep, in the narrowest part of this road, and made it absolutely impassable. There was no other passage, and the Arabs were for returning; but our travellers setting them the example, by dint of hard labour, they filled up the gulph in three hours, and passed safe



over, to the astonishment of their guides, who seemed to have little idea of resolution or industry.

At a small distance from the defile, they found the first plantation of coffee-trees since the month of May. Next night they spent at a poor village named Sarur; and in the morning were obliged to cross the river Sehan more than a dozen times, from its intricate meandering course.

In this vicinity they saw many of the shrubs that produce Mecca, but the natives are ignorant of their value, and therefore neglect to cultivate them.

In a coffee-house they met with several pilgrims resting with all their baggage after a ten days journey. They were of very different ages and

From this place the country began to improve and to be covered with verdure. In a valley they saw a rivulet, which loses itself in the earth, and again appears at a considerable distance. The arable grounds among the hills produce only durra, a coarse kind of millet, which the peasants make their bread. The rocks on the confines of Tahama are basaltic.

On the 1st of August, they reached Beit Fakih, which having been principally burnt down in April, they expected to find desolate, but were surprised to see all the huts rebuilt, and several stone edifices where none had stood before.

They sent notice of their arrival to the dey, and desired to have camels, that they might pursue their journey. Next day they met two leading asses, chiefly laden with silver, and

had been received for coffee. This mode of carrying money about, was an irrefragable proof of the scarcity of travellers in this country.

On the 3d of August the dola of Zebid furnished them with camels and provisions. They expected to have found the river considerably swollen; but the waters having been turned off, to overflow a great extent of the adjacent fields, the channel was almost dry.

On the morning of the 5th they entered Moccac. They had, indeed, travelled with all possible expedition to reach that city, lest they should lose their passage to India; but various causes delayed the ship, in which they intended to sail, for some time longer; and they found to their sorrow, that they had exposed themselves unnecessarily to too great fatigue in that sultry climate.

Our author fell ill on the 8th, M. Baurenfield was confined to his bed a few days after; and in a short time M. Cramer, and all the European servants became seriously indisposed. They had the happiness, however, to find their friend, Mr. Scott, here, who kindly supplied them with every necessary alleviation and attention in his power. But all his friendly cares could not remove the lurking distemper which soon broke out with renewed violence.

Moccac stands in a dry and barren situation; the houses are built of stone, and some of them are handsome, though the generality are mean huts. It is surrounded with a wall, and has some forts or castles, mounted with a few pieces of cannon.

This city was built about four centuries ago, and like many other towns in Arabia, owes its origin to a saint, the celebrated Sheik Schoede

This personage acquired so great wisdom, that he was attended to the most distant countries, to his disciples. His disciples built a few huts round his cottage, and by degrees a village rose up.

The Arabians say, that a ship, bound from India to Jidda, cast anchor in these waters. The crew of which, observing a hut in the desert, out of curiosity to visit it. The sheik, who dwelt there, told them what the hermitage it was, gave them a kind reception, and regaled them with coffee, with which the Europeans were unacquainted. The captain, feeling ill, the visitors supposed the coffee-liquid might be serviceable to him. Schœdéli assured them, that not only would he be cured by the efficacy of his prayers, but by the use of the coffee, but that they might use it to their advantage, as it would advance their cargo to considerable advantage. The place, which, in a prophetic spirit, he said would one day become a great city.

The legend proceeds to inform us, that the master of the vessel landed, to converse with this extraordinary person, drank the coffee, as he had described, and found himself better. On the next day, a number of Arab merchants arrived at the saint's cottage, who purchased the water. The Indian returned home, well pleased, and spread the fame of the holy Schœdéli; the place was soon frequented by numbers of his countrymen.

A merchant of Mecca made an oblation to these saints, which our author was informed he had heard from the lips of a Mahometan. Telling him, that he must always have a visible object of his devotion. Thus, at Mecca, oaths are sworn by Mahomet, instead of God; and

could not trust a man who took the Supreme to witness the truth of what he was asserting; but might the more safely depend on him who would swear by Schœdéli, whose mosque and tomb are before his eyes.

Mocca was the last city in Yemen, of which the Turks retained possession. It is said, indeed, that the Arabs did not conquer, but buy it; and since then it has been subject to the iman.

Several nations formerly traded to this port, who now frequent it no more. The Portuguese have long ceased to send any ships hither; the Dutch rarely appear on this coast, and the French never in time of war, though they rent warehouses. The English East India company, at present, engross almost the whole trade of the place; and send a vessel here, once every two years, to take in a cargo of coffee. The trade, however is so advantageous, that some years five, or more, English ships arrive from different parts of India to lade with coffee, and dispose of oriental manufactures.

When a foreign vessel arrives in the road of Mocca, it is forbid to salute, and must only hoist a flag. The dola then sends off a boat to reconnoitre, and bring him an answer; and if fair traffic be the object, no more difficulties are started.

The trade on the coast of the Red Sea can never be very lucrative, except to such nations as have possessions in India. The Arabians make no use of the productions of Europe; but want those of the east, for which, however, they have nothing to offer in return but coffee. Hence the English enjoy an unrivalled superiority in this sea.

Let us now attend to M. Niebuhr's survey of Arabia, before he takes his departure from the coast.

Even in society, where art disguises the sentiments of nature, man wholly forgets his original dependence, and simplicity, which is so congenial to him; he is charmed to meet them again in the depictions of poetry.

We are no less fond of tracing features of humanity, where they are covered in the records of remote ages; manners appear undisguised by the progress of art, and without adverting to the cause, we feel, we are always pleased to find traces, however faint, of our natural rights, and of the felicity for which we are destined by our Creator.


If any people in the world are of high antiquity and great numbers, it is the Arabs. In contentment they can hardly help being carried back to the ages immediately following the deluge: they are tempted to imagine themselves the patriarchs: their language has been almost immemorial, and their manners have undergone as little change.

The country which this nation inhabits is many objects of curiosity, not the least interesting. Intersected by its vast regions of mountains, it presents nothing but desolation; while the coast is adorned with all the beauties of a

s. It has suffered few vicissitudes, except from the hand of nature; it bears none of those impressions of human fury, which disfigure so many other regions.

Arabia, properly so called, is that great peninsula formed by the Arabic Gulph, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulph. But though those be its proper limits, of all nations, the Arabs have spread farthest over the world, if we except the Jews, and have preserved their language, manners, and customs, in the greatest purity. From east to west, from the banks of the Senegal to the Indus, colonies of Arabs are to be met with; and, between north and south, they are scattered from Euphrates to the Island of Madagascar.

The natives divide their country into six great provinces: HEDJAS, lying along the Arabic Gulph, between Mount Sinai and Yemen, and extending inland as far as the confines of Nedsjed: YEMEN, a province stretching from the borders of Hedjas along the Arabic Gulph and the Indian Ocean to Hadramaut, and bounded on the north by Nedsjed: HADRAMAUT, on the Indian Ocean, contiguous with Yemen on one side, and with Oman on the other, bounded northward by Nedsjed: OMAN, lying also on the shore of the Indian Ocean, and encompassed by the provinces of Hadramaut, Lascha, and Nedsjed: LASCHA, or LADSSAR, extending along the Persian Gulph, and having Nedsjed for its interior boundary: NEDSJED, comprehending all the interior country, and bounded by the five other provinces; its northern limits being the territories occupied by the Arabs in the Desert of Syria.



In the earliest periods of that this country was governed by monarchs, called Tobba, which has been a common title among Pharaohs in Egypt.

There exists, however, a tradition learned Arabs, that those ancient nations from the neighbourhood of Samarra were worshippers of fire; and that they conquered and civilized Arabia.

It is likewise prevalent in Persia, that the city founded Persepolis was originally in the vicinity; so that both the Araksians, according to this hypothesis, were from the same nation, who spoke the same language, or, at least, used the same dialect.

But whatever may have been the origin of those conquerors, there is no doubt that they subdued Egypt, at a period mentioned in the Grecian history. A.D. 1000.

ia. The history of this dynasty, however, is  
ved in the deepest obscurity.

revolution, of the reality of which there is  
doubt, took place under Mahomet; but nei-  
ther nor the caliphs could ever entirely subdue  
their own nation. After the overthrow of the  
hate, Arabia shook off the yoke to which it  
had been partially subjected, and came to be go-  
verned, as formerly, by a number of chiefs of dis-  
tinct power and authority; and those, with lit-  
tle variation, have since maintained their ground.  
The existing government in Arabia, seems  
founded in the principles of nature herself. The  
natural authority is the most natural origin of  
power; and when the head was no more, and  
the families branched out from the old, the  
younger branches still retained some respect for  
the elder, which was accounted the nearest to the  
parent stem.

Sometimes, when a family became too numer-  
ous, it divided from the rest, and formed a new  
tribe; and at other times, several tribes finding  
themselves too weak to resist a common enemy,  
joined together, and acknowledged one com-  
mon chief.

This primitive form of government, which has  
subsisted without alteration among the Arabs,  
is once a proof of their antiquity, and the lit-  
tle progress they have made in civilization and  
improvement. Their sheiks have still a kind of pa-  
triarcal authority, and this office is hereditary.  
Certain families, without adhering however, to  
artificial and unnatural rights of primogeni-

the multiplicity of petty sovereigns, has indu-  
ced its inconveniences; but as wars are not  
very



very frequent in a country where small, it is counterbalanced by superlatives. Their contests are easily terminated, and easily excited.

But that there are radical defects in government, cannot be denied, else why people, in a country naturally rich and comfortably lodged, ill-clothed, and destitute of almost every elegance. The causes, however, fully account for

The poverty of the wandering Arabs is wholly involuntary. They prefer liberty to a pastoral simplicity to a life of constraint which might procure them a greater gratification. Those living in cities, engaged in the cultivation of the land, are oppressed by the exorbitant taxes exacted. The whole substance of the people is consumed in the support of their numerous priests, who are too proud to work, and sit idle to maintain themselves without

It might be expected, that the Mahomedan religion would have been preserved in purity in Arabia, which was its cradle; but it is far from being the case; and there are different sects of Musselmans as the Christians.

The Mahometans in general do not persecute men of other religions, except in a few instances, and therefore Jews, Banians, and Christians, though not much esteemed, are tolerated. They are not fond of making proselytes; but if one voluntarily offers, they are obliged to receive him, and even to provide for his maintenance.

Polygamy is certainly allowed among the Arabs; but it is only the rich voluptuaries who practice it.

Others are little admired, that practise it, in all extent. They even think it, in general, a great deal more troublesome than agreeable. Diseases are less common than are generally believed, and they are seldom for very slight causes. Arabian women enjoy a great deal of liberty, and often much power in their families.

The domestic life which the Arabs lead, is so tame and unvaried, that they cannot help feel it irksome. Their natural vivacity therefore prompts them to seek amusement in coffee-houses, and other public assemblies. It is not to divert the tedium of a sedentary life, but the people of the east are so addicted to smoking. The Arabians, notwithstanding the natural defects of their constitutions, and the warmth of the climate, are very fond of tobacco. They usually use the long Persian pipe, and use some precious wood with the narcotic herb.

Rice, or boiled rice, is the common food even of the most eminent sheiks in the desert. Coffee is most universally drunk; yet in Yemen, where it grows, they suppose it to be of too heat-quality, and therefore prefer the husks to the kernel of the berry.

The common people eat Durra bread, which is kneaded with camel's milk, oil, butter, or honey. This has not a very agreeable taste to Europeans; but habit renders it tolerable.

Though the dress of the Arabs is as simple as the European, fashion, even here, teaches them to vary it in numerous modes, and to call in the assistance of ornaments, either as indications of rank or of personal vanity. The head-dress, however, is the most costly, and that which enables them to display their taste to the fullest extent.

In hot countries, of health. The common person little, or trouble consequences, would be therefore the injunctions of their interest and the Arabians observe the precept most scrupulous exactitude and ablutions, they go to

Though it cannot be said has made any very considerable country where manners are so rare, the Arabians education, and they are great. Their early history records an estimation in which they held before the days of Mahomet: have poets who still cultivate and are rewarded for excellen

The best poets are among the A sheik of that country was imprisoned at Sana, who, observing of a house, recollected the opinion of the Musselmans, who think it no more a bird from a cage. He deemed himself entitled to liberty as the bird, and put his idea in a poem, which his guard read, and which becoming generally known, reached the monarch's ears, with it, that he set the composer free, as he had been guilty of various

Arabia contains abundance of animals common in hot climates such as mules, asses, camels, dromedars, sheep, and goats.

of all the animals, it is well known that the Arabians put the greatest value on their horses.

Of these they have two great branches, the *Kadischi*, whose descent is unknown, and the *Kochlani*, of which a written genealogy has been preserved for two thousand years.

The *Kadischi* are in no higher estimation than common European horses, and are used as beasts of burden; but the *Kochlani* are employed for riding, and are highly esteemed. They are said to derive their origin from King Solomon's mules; and are certainly animals of great strength and perseverance. They are also amazingly swift, and this gives them their chief value in the eyes of the Arabs.

The *Kochlani* are bred chiefly by the Bedouins settled on the confines of Basra, Merdin, and other countries in which the grandees will not condescend to ride horses of any other race. The greatest care is taken to keep the blood pure and undiluted; and the legitimacy of the progeny must be ascertained before sworn witnesses, would think it the most heinous crime to falsify the pedigree in respect to the descent of a horse.

There are two breeds of asses in Arabia; the one small and sluggish; the other large and spirited, and consequently highly valued.

Camels there seems likewise to be several breeds, both in size, colour, and disposition. The Arabs of Egypt and Arabia have only one breed on the back, and are rather to be distinguished by the eye than by description from the camels of other countries.

*Antelope* are to be found in all the marshy countries of the east, and on the banks of rivers. They are even more numerous than the horned cattle.

cattle, and are certainly better adapted climate. The Arabians have a method of the female buffalo to yield a more plenty of milk, by tickling her; a custom which ancient Scythians practised on their mares.

The oxen and cows of Arabia have a bunch of fat upon the shoulder, immediately the fore legs. These animals are seldom in good condition; for Arabia has no meadow pasturage, and even the grass becomes scarce, so that it has acquired the luxuriance proper to the desert.

On the lofty hills of Arabia Petraea, are goats. The plains are stocked with camels. The hare is not a common animal here. In the sandy tracks are numbers of jerboas, and the rats, whose flesh the Arabians eat.

In the forests of the south of Arabia are numerous troops of tailless monkeys. They are extremely docile, and easily learn any thing that may be taught them, for which reason they are in high repute among the jugglers in Egypt.

Of carnivorous animals, the most formidable in Arabia is the hyæna, which attacks the human beast with the same ferocity. It may be seen from its solitary recesses only by night, and in the season when the natives sleep in the open air, it often carries away the children from the tent.

The leopard is probably the same as the panther, the *felis pardus* Linnæi. Howbeit, the ounce, or small panther, named in Arabia, is much more common than the large one, and is regarded with any degree of terror in the desert.

boars, wolves, and foxes are to be found in Arabia; but the most common carnivorous is a species of wild dog, somewhat resembling the fox; which the natives call El Vavi. The breed extends through all the countries of

the winged creation, Arabia has its share. In fertile districts, tame fowls are very plentiful; all sorts of poultry are bred in abundance. The ostrich is not domestic, though very numerous in the woods. The pheasant is a native of Arabia, and abounds in the forests of Yemen. There are several species of pigeons; and in the desert grey partridges are found.

In an arid country cannot be supposed favourable for aquatic birds; however, it has produced some sorts. Fowls that live on fish are numerous on the coasts of the Red Sea, the rest, are pelicans, whose eggs are as large as those of a goose.

The Thar Edsjammel, or ostrich, is sometimes found in Arabia. Eagles, falcons, sparrow-hawks, and the Egyptian vulture, are among the rapacious birds of this country. The last, the *Vultur ferox* of Linnæus, is extremely serviceable, clearing the country of carcases, which would become noisome and infectious in such a climate.

In several countries of the east, as well as in Arabia, is another bird, no less beneficial to the human race. It is called the Samarman, and is ranked among thrushes by Forskall, who distinguishes it by the appellation of *Turdus Selencus*. This bird seems to delight in the destruction of locusts; in countries exposed to the ravages of those pestiferous insects, it is a peculiar favourite.

are used. The most deadly, however, is the scorpionfish, a small, slender creature, spotted white, whose sting is instant destruction.

M. Forsskall found many new species in the Red Sea; besides numbers common to all the countries. In their passage through the straits they saw troops of flying-fishes, which rose to time above the surface of the water.

The Arabians, inhabiting the shores of the Red Sea, live almost entirely on fishes, and use them for their cattle on the same food. Yet the fish is seldom to be seen on shore, as it is constantly killed by the fisherman, in conformity with some Musselman law.

Arabia, partaking of the joint advantages of the torrid and temperate climates, produces the products common to each. The indigenous plants of Arabia have hitherto been so little known, that I was obliged to invent names for thirty genera, not to speak of the doubtful species.

Some of the most beautiful flowering plants are *ipomœa*; *pancraticum*, or sea daffodil, a flower of the finest white; and *hibiscus*, with a flower of the brightest red, and singularly large.

Among the economical plants of Arabia are *casse*, which is used instead of soap; a particular kind of rush, wove into fine carpets; the *ingogo* shrub; the common kali; and many others.


All simple nations use vegetable remedies, of the virtues of which they have a traditionary, or experimental knowledge. The Arabians have no medicines of this kind, which they have used from time immemorial. Of aloes and *euphorbia*, it is needless to speak: the different species of the latter genus are so numerous, that Arabia may be regarded as its native country.

In all hot countries, counterpoisons are highly esteemed; and by long experience, the Arabians have learned what plants are salutary to man, and antidotes against venomous animals. They seem, however, to be ignorant of the virtues of *phiorrhiza*, which is very common on their hills; but they highly value the *aristolochia semper vivus*, which they consider not only as a remedy, but as a preservative too, against the bite of serpents.

Among the new genera of plants discovered by M. Forskall, that which Linnæus has, in honour of him, called *Forskalea*, is one of the most curious. It grows in the driest places of the country; and has small feelers, with which it fixes so tenaciously on stuffs and other smooth bodies, that it is torn in pieces before it can be removed.

The sandy plains of Arabia are almost destitute of trees, only a few palms scattered here and there.





veral varieties of lemons and oranges kinds of grapes, though they do not into wine. The Banians have likewise several valuable fruit-trees from India are now naturalized in Arabia. The tree (*ficus vasta*) though now very common does not appear to be indigenous. Of native however, M. Forskall saw twelve enumerated by Linnæus.

Catha, a new genus, is a tree common among the coffee shrubs, and its bark and leaves are equally esteemed by the Arabs. Betel is among the Indians. To them ascribe the virtues of promoting digestion, fortifying the constitution against intemperance. Yet its insipid taste gives no exertion of active powers.

Elcaya and Keura form two new trees, and are both celebrated for their medicinal qualities. The flowers of the latter are sold at a high price, and long preserve their

The Arabians, however, in the remoter parts of the province of Hedsjas, collect the balsam, and bring it to Mecca, whence it is distributed over the Roman empire. But it is difficult to obtain this balsam in its original purity here; and as America is known to produce several species of amyris, it is probable that the balsam of Mecca may in time grow less in request.

The coffee shrub is so well known as a green-leafed plant in Europe, that it is unnecessary to be particular in its description. The Arabians say, that it is a native of Abyssinia, and several travellers affirm, that it produces berries in that country, not inferior to those of Yemen. This plant thrives best on the hills, in places that are cool, and not destitute of moisture. It is a mistaken notion, that it requires a dry soil, and the hottest climate.

The *Alhenna* *Laufonia inermis* Linn. whose leaves are so famous as a cosmetic throughout the east, is a native of Arabia. With this the women stain their hands and feet, or at least their nails, and think that this increases their beauty.

Of the genus *mimosa*, or sensitive plant, are several species in Arabia. One of them drops its leaves, whenever any person approaches, and seems as if it saluted those who courted its shade. Its mute hospitality has so endeared the tree to the Arabs, that it is reckoned criminal to injure or cut it down. Another species, the *mimosa* *orientalis*, preserves camel's milk from becoming sour several days; and the smoke of its wood destroys a worm which fixes itself in the flesh of the human neck, and produces epileptic fits.

rabia does not produce many poisonous  
 ibles; yet it has one, the adenia, whose b  
 ried and given in drink as a powder, have  
 ft sudden effect to swell the body in an ex  
 linary manner.

Though minerals of various kinds are foun  
 rabia, it has few precious stones; nor do  
 appear to be rich in metals. The ancients,  
 eed, maintain that it is destitute of iron;  
 his is not the case; for at Saade there are  
 mines, which are worked. It must, however  
 confessed, that the iron of Yemen is coarse  
 brittle, and therefore of little use. In Oman  
 many rich lead mines, which ore being easily  
 sible, the inhabitants carry on a consider  
 trade in it.

As the ancients honoured one district of Ar  
 with the splendid title of Happy, it appears  
 they ascribed to it all possible advantages.  
 cordingly, the Greek and Latin authors  
 ample mention of the immense quantity of  
 which this country produced. That in remo  
 riods this precious metal might pass through  
 bia into Europe, is extremely probable; but  
 gold mine ever existed in this country, it  
 lost. The rivulets bring down no grains  
 metal from the hills; nor does the sand  
 any marks of so rich an intermixture.

All the gold, now circulating in Arabi  
 rived from Abyssinia or Europe. The  
 Sana being disposed to strike some gold  
 obliged to melt down foreign pieces for  
 pose. The gold which passes from F  
 Arabia, consists almost entirely of Ve  
 quins; and on this account some of th  
 imagine, that Venice is the only co

which has gold mines; and others, that the  
etians are in possession of the philosopher's

These prejudices and popular rumours serve to  
up the ancient partiality of the Arabs for  
doctrine of transmutation of metals. This  
is very general; and most of the 'alchemi-  
enthusiasts think themselves sure of success,  
they could discover the plant which gilds the  
of the sheep that feed upon it. They affirm  
it is common in the vales of Mount Libanus,  
that it is also a native of the high hills of  
en; but they either do not know it, or do  
wish to destroy their dream of its fancied vir-  
by bringing them to the test of experience.

much for Arabia, its people, its customs,  
produce. Our travellers, at last, embarked  
Mocca for Bombay on the 23d of August 1763,  
proceeded through the famous Strait of  
Mandel. This strait is interspersed with  
isles, of which that nearest Africa is called  
n; between which and the continent is a  
nel, that forms the common passage. In the  
t between Arabia and India there is gene-  
a rapid current driving to the east, with  
violence, as to render it impossible to keep  
eckoning.

Before our travellers left Mocca, Messrs. Cra-  
and Baurenfield were very ill; but were de-  
ned not to lose the opportunity of leaving  
ia. In the first part of the voyage, M. Cra-  
seemed to mend, but M. Baurenfield grew  
e and worse. At last he sunk into a deep  
rgy, and died on the 29th of August. As  
tist, his reputation was very considerable.

Next day they lost a Swedish servant made several campaigns in the service of a colonel of hussars. This man was natural and had been so much inured to fatigue and hardship, that he ridiculed the idea of the hardships of Arabia; but he sunk under them at last.

The passage between Arabia and India, formerly thought very dangerous, became so, on account of the rapidity of the currents; and many vessels were consequently lost on the low coasts of Arabia. These calamities, however, are little to be dreaded, since an observation has been made, which has been thought new, though it was known by Arrian; that in the Indian Ocean, at a certain distance from land, a great many water serpents, from twelve to thirteen inches in length, may be seen rising above the surface of the sea. When these serpents make their appearance, it is a certain indication that the coast is at least several leagues distant; and by ascertaining the direction of the wind, danger can be timely avoided.

On the evening of the 9th of September, the water serpents were for the first time observed. On the 11th they entered the harbour of Bombay.

This island, which belongs to the East India Company, produces little but rice. The inhabitants are obliged to procure provisions from the continent, or from the neighbouring islands. It is a large and fertile island, not far from the coast of India.

The sea-breezes, and the frequent rain, render the climate very hot; though the air is insalubrious, it was formerly more so, before the marshy grounds of the city were drained.

The city stands in the northern part of the island, and is defended by an Indian

owards the sea. On the land side the fortifications are very strong, and have been constructed at an immense expence.

Bombay contains some handsome buildings, which are covered with tiles in the European fashion. The general style of building, however, is neither elegant nor commodious to any great degree.

The toleration which the English grant to all religions, has rendered this island very populous; so that the number of inhabitants is supposed to have been doubled within the last hundred years. Of these the Europeans are the least numerous; and as they seldom marry here, their numbers do not multiply. The other inhabitants are the descendants of the Portuguese, the Hindoos, Persians, and Mahometans.

Our author remarks, that all religions may publicly or privately perform their worship here without interruption; but the government does not allow the Catholic priests to give a loose to their zeal for making proselytes. When any person is inclined to adopt the profession of popery, the reasons which influence him must be laid before the ruling powers; and, if they are judged valid, he is then allowed to profess his conversion. This permission, it seems, is not easily procured for persons of any consideration; however, the priests make several proselytes among the slaves, who, being struck with the pomp of the Romish worship, and proud of wearing the image of a saint on their breast, prefer this shewy, unmeaning religion to any other.

The antiquities of the Island of Elephanta have been mentioned by all travellers into the east. The proper name of this island is Gali Pouri

M. Neibuhr visited it three different times in order to draw and describe its curiosities, which he says, have not been noticed with a degree of attention equal to their importance.

The temple, as it is called, measures one hundred and twenty feet in length and as much in breadth, without including the measurements of the chapels and adjacent chambers. Its height is nearly fifteen feet, though the floor has been considerably raised by the accession of dust and the sediment of the water which falls into it during the rainy season. The whole of this vast structure, which is situated on a hill of great elevation, is cut out in the solid rock. Even the pillars, which support it, remain in their original positions.

The walls of this temple are ornamented with figures in bas-relief, so prominent, that they are only joined to the rock by the back. Many of the representations are of the colossal size, though they are far inferior to the Greek deities; they are much more elegant than the remains of the ancient Egyptian sculpture.

Probably these figures are representative of the mythology and fabulous history of the Indians; but the modern natives are so ignorant, that M. Neibuhr could obtain no satisfactory information from them concerning those antiquities. A person, indeed, who pretended to explain the character of one of the largest statues, said to him, that it was Kaun, an ancient prince remarkable for his cruelties towards his children. This statue has eight arms; an emblem of power, which the Indians give to their allegorical figures.

To describe such multifarious subjects in words would be impossible. There are, however, some particulars about them, which prove the stability of the Indian modes, and afford points of comparison between ancient and modern customs. None of those figures have a beard, and only very scanty whiskers. At present the young Indians all wear whiskers; and such as are advanced in life, commonly permit the beard to grow. The lips of the figures are uniformly thick, and the ears are lengthened by large pendants; ornaments now in common use. They have also a small cord in the fashion of a scarf; a mode now prevalent among the bramins.

Several figures, as well male as female, have one arm leaning on the head of a dwarf; from which it may be inferred, that those monsters of the human species have always been an object of luxury and magnificence among the tasteless great. The female bosom is always perfectly round; from which it seems, that the Indian fashion of wearing their wooden cases upon the breasts is also very ancient. Many other marks of similarity between the ancient and modern manners are perceptible; but it would be tedious to enumerate them all.

In several parts of these bass-reliefs, appears the celebrated serpent, called Cobra de Capello, which the human figures treat with great familiarity. These serpents are still numerous in the Isle of Elephanta; and the natives regard them as friendly to man, unless when provoked; though their bite is certainly mortal.

On each side of this temple is a chapel, nine feet high, the walls of which are likewise adorned with figures in relief, though on a small



scale. Behind the chapels are the walls of which are destitute. In one of the chapels is a single the god Gonnis, still in a state of preservation; and thither our natives repair to pay their devotion.

The rest of the temple is perished and is now become the haunt of beasts of prey. It is, indeed, forbidden to charge firearms to expel those who person enters. In the hot season resort to the lower chambers to drink of the water deposited in rains.

This is not the only ancient temple in India: several others have been visited by voyagers and travellers; but none so magnificent as that which has just been reviewed.

Such monuments of the antiquity of the Indians deserve, on several occasions, the notice of the learned. The pyramids of Egypt are not worthy to be compared with those of India, nor are they so expensive or arduous in art. The pyramids, indeed, appeared to be reared by the toil of barbarous slaves. The temples of India are the works of enlightened people.

Besides this, the Indians are one of the nations whose history is best retained their original institutions in the most purest purity. All other nations have borrowed elements of knowledge from them. It may be presumed, that to a fair view of Indian antiquities, we must conform to those opinions and

by degrees spread over the east, and at last  
d Europe.

Niebuhr justly thinks that an examination  
antiquities of India, and bringing to light  
hidden treasures of literature, would be the  
commentary on the books, the history, and  
fictions of other nations.

When our two remaining travellers arrived at  
Bombay in September 1763, they were both sick.  
They then their intention to return to Europe  
through Turkey, as soon as the state of their  
health, and opportunity would allow them.  
But, however, gradually sinking under  
complaints, departed this mortal life on the  
10th of February, at Bombay, notwithstanding  
the most assiduous care of a skilful English physi-  
cian, and our author alone remained of all his  
valuable associates.

This melancholy circumstance damped the spi-  
rit for more extensive travels; besides, on him de-  
volved the care of all the collections they had  
made, and, independent of a regard to his own  
personal safety, duty pointed out to him to pro-  
vide for the safe conveyance of their papers to  
Europe, by the most speedy means. A journey  
through Turkey, however much he might wish  
the state of his health absolutely forbade;  
he at last determined to take a passage to  
England in the first ship that should sail. Mean-  
while, till such an opportunity should present  
itself, in order to gratify his curiosity, he em-  
barked on board an English ship for Surat.

On the 24th of March 1764, they sailed from  
Bombay, and anchored for a short time off Ma-  
heshwar, a small town in the northern quarter of  
the island, where a member of the council resides.  
A violent accident happened here which displays the

military spirit and judgment of the Portuguese. Proud of their ancient conquests, they regard natives as rebels, and being on terms of constant hostility with them, they dare not navigate the seas without a convoy. A small fleet of merchant ships, from Goa to Diu, under the protection of two frigates, appeared one evening at Bombay. In the night a brisk firing was heard, and it was imagined that the Portuguese were engaged with the Mahrattas. In the morning, however, it appeared that their exploits terminated in the destruction of a quantity of bamboos, from thirty to forty feet high, which the fishermen had set up in a sand bank, to facilitate their business. It also appeared, that the valiant Portuguese had taken these poles for the masts of a hostile fleet; and, to crown their folly, the admiral was compelled by the government of Bombay, to recompense the fishermen for the damage they had received.

On the 26th of March they arrived at the harbour of Surat, at the distance of three or four leagues from the city. They landed at a village distinguished by the residence of some considerable persons, and particularly by an immense Indian fig-tree, which is held in great veneration. This tree, the *ficus vasta*, has already been mentioned in the account of Agra. It may be proper to add, that it grows to a great age, and that when the primary stem is decayed, new shoots are continually arising to nourish the top of the tree.

At Domus they hired a kind of vehicle, called a Kakkri, which carried them to Surat through a very dry country, so that they were surrounded in clouds of dust. This city sta

large and fertile plain, on the banks of the river Tappi. On the land side it is encompassed with two brick walls, which divide it into the inner and the outer town. The citadel stands within the interior, and is divided by trenches from the common dwellings.

The larger houses are flat roofed, with courts and gardens, in the oriental style; the houses of the common people have pointed roofs, and make no great figure. The squares are large, and the streets spacious, but destitute of paving; so that the dust is insufferable. Each street is furnished with its particular gate, to prevent commotions.

At Surat, provisions are plentiful and cheap; and notwithstanding the heat of the climate, the air is wholesome. In March the thermometer sometimes stands at 98 degrees, while in May it stands at 93 at Bombay, though two degrees farther south.

One great inconvenience belonging to Surat, is the sand banks that fill the river, which prevent ships from sailing up there. A general toleration, however, and other local advantages, have rendered this place extremely populous. By some it has been computed at a million of souls; but this is certainly over-rated.

Though there is no hospital here for human beings, the benevolent Indians have a place of reception for animals which are maimed, or turned out as useless from age, and keep a physician on purpose to attend them. Our author saw, in this receptacle, a tortoise which was blind and helpless, and said to be one hundred and twenty-five years old.

The environs of Surat are beautified with gardens, the finest of which is that belonging to the  
De

tent, but is destitute of regularity, and  
nothing in it after the European taste, ex-  
tains and ponds: the rest is a confused  
buildings and small orchards. Amer-  
nices is one of great dimensions, with  
falcons, highly ornamented, in the in-  
style of India. Other buildings are ap-  
for the women: but all separated  
other. What struck our author particu-  
the passage from one suite of rooms to  
by communications so narrow and intri-  
so obstructed by doors, as to afford a new  
proof of the jealousy and mistrust the  
enjoyments of the unfortunate great in  
countries. In vain does man look for  
or security, when he is oppressed with  
ousness that he is an enemy to his fellow

M. Niebuhr wished to take a plan  
but he found the Europeans in India  
lous than the Turks and Arabians.

The Mahometans, the native Indians, and the principal trading nations of Europe, all mix here, and pursue their respective avocations without interfering with each other. The English, however, are at present the actual sovereigns of Surat. They keep the nabob in a state of vassalage, allowing him only an income to support the parade of his condition.

The great trade carried on here renders this city the store-house of the most precious productions of Hindostan. Hither is brought, from the interior parts of the empire, an immense quantity of goods, which are transported to Arabia, Persia, the coast of Malabar, the coast of Coromandel, and even to China.

Ship-building is also carried on here to a considerable extent. They use that very durable and excellent wood, called Tœk, of which material vessels will last near a century, and be in a condition fit for sea.

Next to the English, the Dutch have the most considerable establishment at Surat; but their trade is on the decline, since the English obtained the ascendancy; and the affairs of the French are still in a worse condition. The Portuguese, the original lords of India, retain only the shadow of trade here; so fluctuating is power, particularly of that founded on commerce.

All persons of distinction at Surat, and indeed through the greatest part of India, speak and write the Persian language; hence this has become the fashionable tongue at courts, and is absolutely necessary for the dispatch of public business. In trade, however, corrupt Portuguese is used, which is as general in India as the *Lingua Franca* is in the Levant.

general work.

But before we conclude our travels, we cannot refrain laying before the reader the short history of some others, engaged in similar scientific pursuits; particularly as there is a melancholy contrast between their fate and that of the Danish if we except M. Niebuhr.

The lovers of genius and talents when they reflect, at how dear a rate information or entertainment has been purchased!

Some years before our author set out, the king of Sardinia had selected a society of Italian scholars, whom he sent to travel in Asia. The head was Donati, a man of very extensive knowledge, and possessed of the requisite firmness of activity of spirit. He had courage, and danger could subdue, he had perseverance, and no difficulties could overcome; and owing to some disagreement with his colleagues, they parted in Egypt, and left him to return to Europe.

# NIEBUHR'S TRAVELS.

Before his death he distributed money to his servants to carry them home, and requested his papers and collections should be forwarded to the viceroy of Goa, that they might be transmitted to the Sardinian court. This it seems had been performed; but, in 1772, no return in whose hands Donati's effects were lodged his dying direction. Our author met with one of the Arabs, who was on board the vessel in which Donati died, and he vouched for the fidelity with which his request was attended to.

Another learned traveller in the east, whose adventures were still more extraordinary, was M. Simon, a French physician, and a great proficient in natural history and astronomy. He arrived at Aleppo near the same period, and from thence went to Diarbekir, to prosecute his researches. Here he took up his lodgings with the capuchins, the only Europeans in the place; but disgusted with their mummeries, in a fit of pair, he resolved to turn musfulman. Though the Turks have a high opinion of European physicians, M. Simon now found himself neglected, as if the change of his religion divested him of his professional skill. Weary of Diarbekir, he returned to Bagdat, where he was employed in the practice of medicine and the sale of his books. To gratify his natural taste for botany, he continually making excursions in the country; and in one of them he was carried by a Persian khan, who forced him to stay for him; and because he did not succeed in his mission, he was imprisoned him. The khan being ill, drew the physician from his confinement, and was



khan was surpris'd, and M. Sim whole party were slain.

In M. Niebuhr's voyage to Europe, his labours occurred deserving notice. Received in his native country with the honours he deserved, and, exclusive of the labours of his own travels, he performed a far greater service to the literary world, in arranging and publishing the discoveries of his learned friend, M. Forskall.

END OF VOL. XIII.







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1870.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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